S6990-1-U

SERIOUS CRIME IN RHODE ISLAND: 1990

Summarizing Statistics for:

- **HOMICIDE**
- **RAPE**
- **ROBBERY**
- **ASSAULT**
- **BURGLARY**
- **MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT**
- **LARCENY**

Including special sections on:

- ***IBR - Incident Based Reporting***
- ***Motor Vehicle Theft: A 20 Year Profile***

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (SAC)

REPORT № 28
OCTOBER, 1991

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF YEAR 1990

Serious crime in Rhode Island rose by 3.2% during 1990. Increases in every serious crime category, except rape, contributed to this result.

The annual total of serious crimes—53,630 is the highest result since year 1981 when 55,704 serious crimes were reported. In terms of violent crime results, the negative news is that robbery increased by 9% and assault increased by 19%. The only somewhat positive result is noted in the rape category which decreased by 7.6% (265 (reported) rapes/year 1989 versus 245 (reported) rapes/year 1990). As we have stated time and again, and is worth repeating here, the R.I. Rape Crisis Center experiences far more activity/reports, thus they generally assist/counsel twice as many victims as are reported to the law enforcement community.

TREND ANALYSIS

Once again, Rhode Island experienced spiraling motor vehicle theft. For example, during the year 1990, approximately 370 more vehicles were stolen than in year 1989. Moreover, or perhaps more importantly, year 1990 signifies that this crime offense reached the highest plateau or rank over the last 20 year period analyzed by the SAC. According to national crime comparison statistics, Rhode Island ranked fourth highest in the nation in the motor vehicle theft rate category. Put another way, Rhode Island's rate was 958 vehicles stolen per 100,000 population; the U.S. 658 vehicles stolen per 100,000 population. It is proferred by various experts, that given the high price of vehicles these days, it is more "economically feasible" for professional thieves to steal an entire vehicle rather than simpley a car radio.

EFFECTS OF STATE CUTBACKS ON THIS REPORT

Both the Governor's Justice Commission/SAC and the Fire Marshal's Office have directly felt the impact of state government's huge fiscal cutbacks and/or budgetary constraints. For example, the Fire Marshal's Office staff was so reduced by terminations and retirement, that their data collection/statistical component came to an abrupt halt. Thus, for the first time in over ten years the R.I. Serious Crime report does not contain arson data. It is our sincere wish and objective to make every effort to restore this important data. The GJC/SAC lost it's part-time contract statistical employee early-on in the spring of 1991 thus causing this report to be delayed in its publication. Also, we have eliminated individual crime rate tables; however, city/town overall crime rates remain intact. Conversely, we have added two special sections that we hope receive our readers attention: the depth of motor vehicle theft in R.I over the last 20 years and a brief profile of Rhode Island's anticipated participation in the IBR (Incident Based Reporting) program.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Captain Louis Clark of the R.I. State Police , following 25 years of quality service, has recently retired. He was instrumental in shaping Rhode Island's Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) and administering the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. As always, we wish him well. We also thank **Brian Glancy** of the RISP for his continued technical assistance and management of both the computer center and UCR.

In closing, much thanks are extended to **Dennis Tierney** and **Rose Refino** who assisted Norman Dakake earlier this year, and in many previous years. Both have permanently retired from state service, however. Finally, much appreciation to **David J. LeDoux** of the GJC who provided layout/design and graphic production assistance.

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SUMMARY STATISTICS/COMPARISON PROFILES

SECTION I

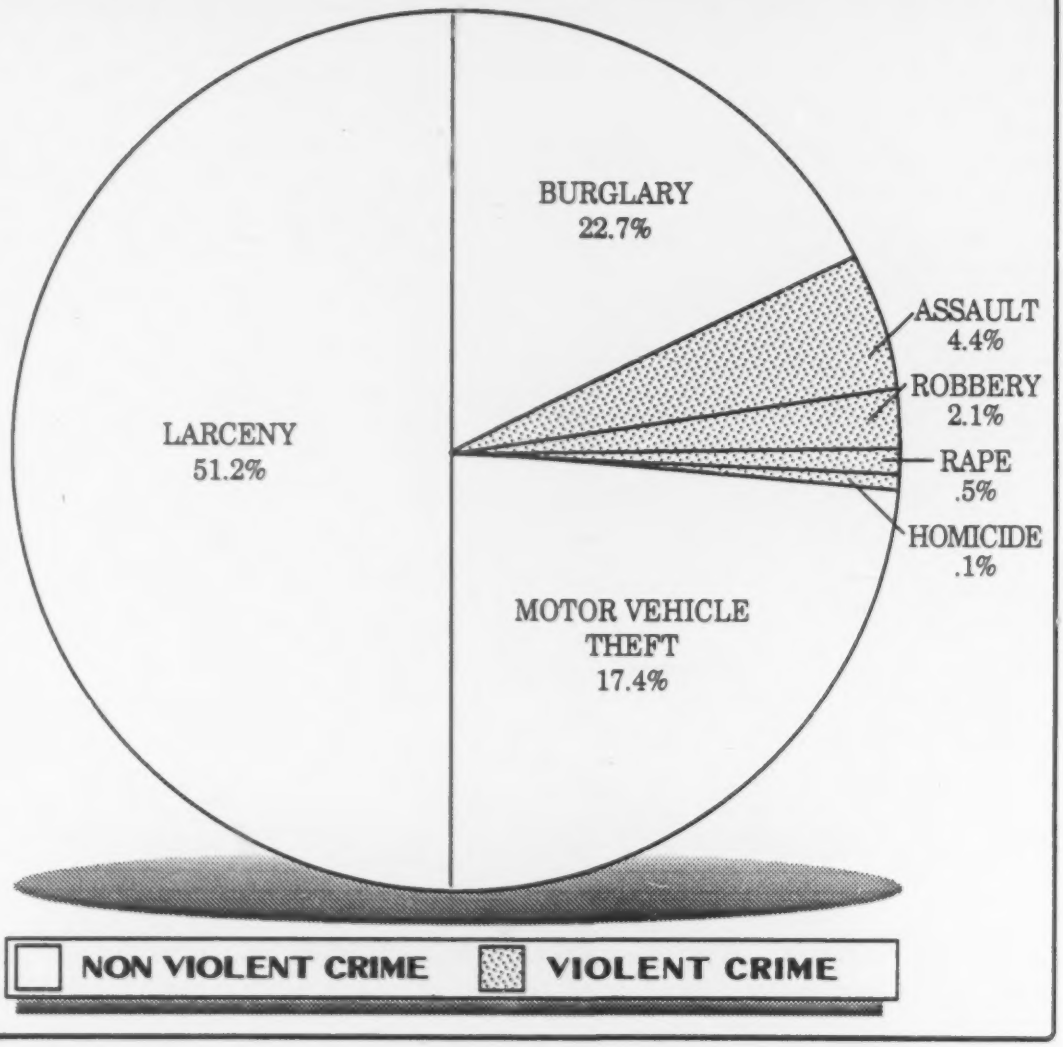
SERIOUS CRIME SUMMARY

1989 vs 1990

CRIME / OFFENSE	# OF OFFENSES 1989	1990	PERCENT CHANGE R.I.	U.S.*
HOMICIDE (Murder, Manslaughter)	48	49	+ 2.1%	+ 9%
RAPE	265	245	– 7.6%	+ 9%
ROBBERY	1,119	1,222	+ 9.3%	+ 11%
ASSAULT	2,314	2,758	+ 19.2%	+ 11%
BURGLARY (Breaking & Entering)	12,000	12,755	+ 6.3%	– 3%
LARCENY (Theft)	27,002	27,021	+ 0.1%	+ 1%
MVT (Motor Vehicle Theft)	9,208	9,580	+ 4.0%	+ 4%
Totals	51,948	53,630	+ 3.2%	+ 1%

** Preliminary figures released by FBI, April, 1991*

SERIOUS CRIME DISTRIBUTION



VIOLENT VS. NON-VIOLENT CRIME

PERSON (VIOLENT) CRIMES:

CRIME	1989	1990	Total % Change
HOMICIDE	48	49	
RAPE	265	244	
ROBBERY	1,119	1,224	
ASSAULT	2,314	2,767	
TOTALS	3,746	4,284	+14.3%

PROPERTY (NON-VIOLENT) CRIMES:

CRIME	1989	1990	Total % Change
BURGLARY	12,000	12,396	
LARCENY	27,002	26,813	
MVT	9,208	8,210	
TOTALS	49,021	48,523	-1.6%

SERIOUS CRIME COMPARISON

The State of Rhode Island
The City of Providence &
The United States

based on

Crime Rates[1] per 100,000 Population

CRIME / OFFENSE	UNITED[2] STATES	RHODE[2,3] ISLAND	CITY OF[2,4] PROVIDENCE
HOMICIDE	9	5	18
RAPE	38	28	70
ROBBERY	229	118	468
ASSAULT	389	244	594
BURGLARY	1,386	1,267	2,462
LARCENY	3,138	2,851	5,019
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	597	971	2,771

[1] *Year 1990 rates per 100,000 population*

[2] *All numbers rounded*

[3] *Rhode Island's total crime index, per 100,000 population, is 5,485*

[4] *Providence's total crime index, per 100,000 population, is 11,401*

SERIOUS CRIMES: COMPARISON ANALYSIS

1981- 1990 (TEN YEAR TRENDS)

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Homicide	44	37	32	38	36	33	37	47	48	49
Rape	167	185	157	211	244	208	247	302	265	245
Robbery	1,258	1,095	1,077	1,091	1,119	1,158	1,066	1,131	1,119	1,222
Assault	2,721	2,505	2,221	1,883	1,929	1,859	2,212	2,515	2,314	2,758
Burglary	15,747	13,399	12,720	11,385	11,907	12,542	14,078	12,396	12,000	12,755
Larceny	27,545	27,057	25,375	24,645	24,028	24,861	26,843	26,813	27,002	27,021
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,222	7,048	6,232	6,636	6,303	6,858	8,032	8,210	9,200	9,580
TOTALS	**55,704**	**51,326**	**47,814**	**45,889**	**45,566**	**47,519**	**52,515**	**51,414**	**51,948**	**53,630**
% CHANGE	**-1.3%**	**-5.9%**	**-7.1%**	**-4.4%**	**-0.2%**	**+4.2%**	**+10.3%**	**-1.3%**	**+.5%**	**+3.2%**

SERIOUS CRIME DISTRIBUTION

1988 vs 1989 • Results by County

County	SERIOUS CRIME 1989	1990	% Change	County Pop.[1]	% Of Pop.
Bristol	947	1,186	+2.5%	48,859	4.9%
Kent	8,144	7,676	–5.7%	161,135	16.1%
Newport	4,075	4,018	–1.4%	87,194	8.7%
Providence	34,443	36,687	+6.5%	596,270	59.3%
Washington	3,268	3,121	–4.5%	110,006	11.0%
Others[3]	1,071	1,072	+0.9%	—	—
Totals	**51,948**	**53,760**	**+3.2%**	**1,003,464[2]**	—

[1] *R.I. 1990 Population Count – U.S. Bureau of Census*
[2] *The R.I. population is 5.9% higher in 1990 than in 1980.*
[3] *Other – Non-City/Town Reporting Jurisdictions*

TYPE OF FORCE USED DURING COMMISSION OF VIOLENT CRIMES

CRIME	TYPE OF FORCE USED	'89	% TO TOTAL	'90	% TO TOTAL
HOMICIDE	Gun	22	46%	31	66%
	Knife	12	25%	7	14%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	8	17%	5	9%
	Hands, Fist, Feet	6	12%	6	11%
	Totals	**48**	—	**49**	—
RAPE	Gun	8	3%	8	3%
	Knife	13	5%	21	9%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	5	2%	15	6%
	Hands, Fist, Feet	239	90%	201	82%
	Totals	**265**	—	**245**	—
ROBBERY	Gun	250	22%	239	19%
	Knife	135	12%	185	15%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	99	9%	116	10%
	Strong Arm	635	57%	691	56%
	Totals	**1,119**	—	**1,222**	—
ASSAULT	Gun	349	15%	360	13%
	Knife	468	20%	511	19%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	1,037	50%	1,160	42%
	Hands, Fist, Feet	460	20%	727	26%
	Totals	**2,314**	—	**2,758**	—

HOMICIDE: SPECIFIC DATA

WEAPON	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Gun	31	66%
Knife	7	14%
Other Lethal Methods	5	9%
Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	6	11%
TOTAL	**49**	**100%**

RAPE: SPECIFIC DATA

RAPE BY FORCE/ASSAULT

WEAPON	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Gun	8	3%
Knife	21	9%
Other Lethal Methods	15	6%
Hands Fist, Feet, etc.	201	82%
TOTAL	**245**	**100%**

LARCENY: SPECIFIC DATA

LARCENY TYPE	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Hands Fist, Feet, etc.	201	82.0%
Pocket Picking	86	.3%
Purse Snatching	389	1.4%
Shoplifting	3,370	12.5%
From Motor Vehicles	6,471	23.9%
Motor Vehicle Parts	5,522	20.4%
Bicycles	1,653	6.1%
From Buildings	4,834	17.8%
Coin Operated Machines	110	.4%
Other	4,586	17.2%
TOTAL	**27,021**	**100%**

ROBBERY: SPECIFIC DATA

TYPE OF WEAPON	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Gun	252	23%
Knife	135	12%
Other Lethal Weapon	97	9%
Strong Armed	635	56%
TOTAL	1,119	100%

LOCATION	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Highway	605	54%
Commercial House	73	7%
Gas/Service Station	30	3%
Chain Store	112	10%
Residence	156	14%
Bank	21	2%
Miscellaneous	122	10%
TOTAL	1,119	100%

*BURGLARY: SPECIFIC DATA

TYPES OF BURGLARY

TYPE OF ENTRY	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Forcible	8,979	75%
Unlawful	1,978	17%
Attempted Forcible	1,043	8%
TOTAL	12,000	100%

LOCATION AND TIME OF OFFENSES

RESIDENCE			NON-RESIDENCE		
TIME	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL	TIME	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Night	3,073	26%	Night	2,242	19%
Day	3,760	31%	Day	285	2%
Unknown	1,881	16%	Unknown	759	6%

* *Breaking and Entering*

R.I. 1990 PART I CRIMES - # OF OFFENSES REPORTED

Reporting Jurisdiction		Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total per Jurisdiction
Barrington	BRISTOL COUNTY	0	1	1	9	72	251	7	341
Bristol		0	3	0	23	160	303	35	524
Warren		0	4	2	3	50	239	23	321
Coventry	KENT COUNTY	0	4	2	25	277	534	61	903
East Greenwich		0	5	0	16	94	223	14	352
Warwick		1	12	26	435	788	3,053	990	5,305
West Warwick		0	2	3	13	215	647	81	961
West Greenwich		0	0	0	4	50	96	5	155
Jamestown	NEWPORT COUNTY	0	0	1	3	33	116	5	158
Middletown		0	0	2	6	89	359	32	488
Newport		2	18	48	184	477	1,550	188	2,467
Portsmouth		0	0	1	1	135	193	32	362
Tiverton		0	0	5	2	118	279	54	458
Little Compton		0	0	0	0	18	62	3	83
Central Falls	PROV. COUNTY	1	5	49	130	286	399	341	1,211
Cranston		1	17	33	83	854	1,589	467	3,044
Cumberland		2	6	0	43	260	663	73	1,047
East Providence		2	1	22	63	347	931	254	1,620
Johnston		0	2	10	30	257	677	280	1,256
Lincoln		0	3	2	0	109	346	228	688
North Providence		1	8	19	57	342	529	300	1,256
Pawtucket		3	14	77	193	1,127	1,956	891	4,261
Providence		31	97	860	998	4,480	7,596	4,538	18,600
Scituate	WASH. COUNTY	0	1	0	8	66	148	14	237
Smithfield		0	0	2	2	110	185	61	360
Woonsocket		3	11	41	125	615	1,234	266	2,295
Foster		0	0	1	9	41	56	8	115
Glocester		0	0	0	4	33	43	10	90
North Smithfield		0	1	3	57	120	157	23	361
Burrillville		0	3	1	2	97	128	15	246
Narragansett		0	5	0	77	149	363	26	620
North Kingstown		0	2	1	21	224	463	56	767
South Kingstown		0	1	5	2	151	389	45	593
Westerly		0	2	2	6	220	401	36	667
Hopkinton		0	1	0	1	56	116	11	185
Charlestown		0	2	0	20	42	78	5	147
New Shoreham		0	0	0	0	16	106	20	142
State Police		2	12	2	90	136	232	63	537
DEM		0	1	0	7	8	66	4	86
URI		0	1	1	6	33	265	15	321
TOTALS		49	245	1,222	2,758	12,755	27,021	9,580	53,630

R.I.'s CRIME REPORTING AGENCIES COMPARISON PROFILES

1989 vs. 1990

Listed by County / Statewide Agencies

BRISTOL COUNTY	1989	vs.	1990	% Change
BARRINGTON (Pop. 15,849)*				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	5		1	
Robbery	1		1	
Assault	9		9	
Burglary	41		72	
Larceny	167		251	
Motor Vehicle Theft	12		7	
	235		**341**	**+4.5%**
BRISTOL (Pop. 21,625)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	1		3	
Robbery	1		0	
Assault	13		23	
Burglary	160		160	
Larceny	234		303	
Motor Vehicle Theft	34		35	
	443		**524**	**+18.3%**
WARREN (Pop. 11,385)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		4	
Robbery	0		2	
Assault	3		3	
Burglary	53		50	
Larceny	197		239	
Motor Vehicle Theft	15		23	
	268		**321**	**+19.8%**

**All Cities & Towns: R.I. 1990 Population Count – U. S. Bureau of Census*

KENT COUNTY	1989	vs.	1990	% Change
COVENTRY (Pop. 31,083)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	5		4	
Robbery	7		2	
Assault	37		25	
Burglary	217		277	
Larceny	528		534	
Motor Vehicle Theft	52		61	
	846		**903**	**+6.7%**
EAST GREENWICH (Pop. 11,865)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	3		5	
Robbery	7		0	
Assault	8		16	
Burglary	126		94	
Larceny	236		223	
Motor Vehicle Theft	27		14	
	407		**352**	**-13.5%**
WARWICK (Pop. 87,427)				
Homicide	4		1	
Rape	16		12	
Robbery	28		26	
Assault	337		435	
Burglary	871		788	
Larceny	3,197		3,053	
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,170		990	
	5,623		**5,305**	**-5.7%**
WEST GREENWICH (Pop. 3,492)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	1		0	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	3		4	
Burglary	40		50	
Larceny	85		96	
Motor Vehicle Theft	7		5	
	136		**155**	**+14.0%**
WEST WARWICK (Pop. 29,268)				
Homicide	1		0	
Rape	1		2	
Robbery	6		3	
Assault	25		13	
Burglary	187		215	
Larceny	822		647	
Motor Vehicle Theft	88		81	
	1,130		**961**	**-15.0%**

NEWPORT COUNTY	1989	vs.	1990	% Change
JAMESTOWN (Pop.4,999)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	1		0	
Robbery	0		1	
Assault	0		3	
Burglary	39		33	
Larceny	116		116	
Motor Vehicle Theft	4		5	
	160		**158**	**-1.3%**
LITTLE COMPTON (Pop. 3,339)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		0	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	0		0	
Burglary	20		18	
Larceny	50		62	
Motor Vehicle Theft	1		3	
	71		**83**	**+16.9%**
MIDDLETOWN (Pop. 19,460)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	3		0	
Robbery	5		2	
Assault	13		6	
Burglary	139		89	
Larceny	375		359	
Motor Vehicle Theft	55		32	
	590		**488**	**-17.3%**
NEWPORT (Pop. 28,227)				
Homicide	2		2	
Rape	10		18	
Robbery	44		48	
Assault	129		184	
Burglary	538		477	
Larceny	1,643		1,550	
Motor Vehicle Theft	202		188	
	2,568		**2,467**	**-3.9%**
PORTSMOUTH (Pop. 14,857)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	2		0	
Robbery	0		1	
Assault	0		1	
Burglary	84		135	
Larceny	50		193	
Motor Vehicle Theft	23		32	
	259		**362**	**+39.8%**

NEWPORT COUNTY, cont.	1989	vs.	1990	% Change
TIVERTON (Pop. 14,312)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		0	
Robbery	6		5	
Assault	6		2	
Burglary	120		118	
Larceny	239		279	
Motor Vehicle Theft	43		54	
	414		**458**	**+10.6%**
PROVIDENCE COUNTY				
BURRILLVILLE (Pop. 16,230)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	1		3	
Robbery	0		1	
Assault	6		2	
Burglary	84		97	
Larceny	105		128	
Motor Vehicle Theft	16		15	
	212		**246**	**+16.0%**
CENTRAL FALLS (Pop. 17,637)				
Homicide	1		1	
Rape	0		5	
Robbery	24		49	
Assault	57		130	
Burglary	298		286	
Larceny	259		399	
Motor Vehicle Theft	168		341	
	807		**1,211**	**+50.1%**
CRANSTON (Pop. 76,060)				
Homicide	0		1	
Rape	14		17	
Robbery	45		33	
Assault	92		83	
Burglary	726		854	
Larceny	1,645		1,589	
Motor Vehicle Theft	487		467	
	3,009		**3,044**	**+1.2%**
CUMBERLAND (Pop. 29,038)				
Homicide	0		2	
Rape	2		6	
Robbery	6		0	
Assault	13		43	
Burglary	230		260	
Larceny	525		663	
Motor Vehicle Theft	81		73	
	857		**1,047**	**+22.2%**

PROVIDENCE COUNTY, cont.	1989	vs.	1990	% Change
EAST PROVIDENCE (Pop. 50,380)				
Homicide	0		2	
Rape	2		1	
Robbery	23		22	
Assault	41		63	
Burglary	324		337	
Larceny	895		931	
Motor Vehicle Theft	240		254	
	1,525		**1,620**	**+6.2%**
FOSTER (Pop. 4,316)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		0	
Robbery	0		1	
Assault	22		9	
Burglary	42		41	
Larceny	38		56	
Motor Vehicle Theft	4		8	
	106		**115**	**+8.5%**
GLOCESTER (Pop. 9,227)				
Homicide	1		0	
Rape	0		0	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	4		4	
Burglary	49		33	
Larceny	81		43	
Motor Vehicle Theft	8		10	
	143		**90**	**-30.1%**
JOHNSTON (Pop. 26,542)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	2		2	
Robbery	14		10	
Assault	16		30	
Burglary	298		257	
Larceny	641		677	
Motor Vehicle Theft	310		280	
	1,281		**1,256**	**-2.0%**
LINCOLN (Pop. 18,045)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	3		3	
Robbery	3		2	
Assault	0		0	
Burglary	148		109	
Larceny	411		346	
Motor Vehicle Theft	256		228	
	821		**688**	**-16.2%**

PROVIDENCE COUNTY, cont.	1989	vs. 1990	% Change
NORTH PROVIDENCE (Pop. 32,090)			
Homicide	0	1	
Rape	8	8	
Robbery	17	19	
Assault	44	57	
Burglary	279	342	
Larceny	583	529	
Motor Vehicle Theft	312	300	
	1,243	**1,256**	**+1.0%**
NORTH SMITHFIELD (Pop. 10,947)			
Homicide	0	0	
Rape	1	1	
Robbery	1	3	
Assault	49	57	
Burglary	145	120	
Larceny	160	157	
Motor Vehicle Theft	22	23	
	378	**361**	**–4.2%**
PAWTUCKET (Pop. 72,644)			
Homicide	1	3	
Rape	18	14	
Robbery	92	77	
Assault	166	193	
Burglary	1,114	1,127	
Larceny	1,558	1,956	
Motor Vehicle Theft	666	891	
	3,615	**4,261**	**+17.9%**
PROVIDENCE (Pop. 160,728)			
Homicide	28	31	
Rape	109	97	
Robbery	734	860	
Assault	931	998	
Burglary	3,860	4,480	
Larceny	7,870	7,596	
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,345	4,538	
	17,877	**18,600**	**+4.0%**
SCITUATE (Pop. 9,796)			
Homicide	0	0	
Rape	1	1	
Robbery	0	0	
Assault	4	8	
Burglary	70	66	
Larceny	83	148	
Motor Vehicle Theft	17	14	
	175	**237**	**+35.4%**

PROVIDENCE COUNTY, cont.	1989	vs.	1990	% Change
SMITHFIELD (Pop. 19,163)				
Homicide	1		0	
Rape	7		0	
Robbery	2		2	
Assault	1		2	
Burglary	95		110	
Larceny	107		185	
Motor Vehicle Theft	57		61	
	270		**360**	**+33.3%**
WOONSOCKET (Pop. 43,877)				
Homicide	1		3	
Rape	1		11	
Robbery	34		41	
Assault	158		125	
Burglary	558		615	
Larceny	1,173		1,234	
Motor Vehicle Theft	204		266	
	2,145		**2,295**	**+6.5%**
WASHINGTON COUNTY				
CHARLESTOWN (Pop. 6,478)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	1		2	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	0		20	
Burglary	59		42	
Larceny	83		78	
Motor Vehicle Theft	3		5	
	146		**147**	**+.7%**
HOPKINTON (Pop. 6,873)				
Homicide	1		0	
Rape	1		1	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	2		1	
Burglary	63		56	
Larceny	77		116	
Motor Vehicle Theft	10		11	
	154		**185**	**+20.1%**
NARRAGANSETT (Pop. 14,985)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	5			
Robbery	3		6	
Assault	14		77	
Burglary	109		149	
Larceny	332		363	
Motor Vehicle Theft	40		26	
	496		**620**	**+25.0%**

WASHINGTON COUNTY, cont.	1989	vs.	1990	% Change
NEW SHOREHAM (Pop. 836)				
Homicide	1		0	
Rape	1		0	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	3		0	
Burglary	16		16	
Larceny	140		106	
Motor Vehicle Theft	11		20	
	172		**142**	**-17.4%**
NORTH KINGSTOWN (Pop. 23,786)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		2	
Robbery	2		1	
Assault	22		21	
Burglary	223		224	
Larceny	543		463	
Motor Vehicle Theft	47		56	
	837		**767**	**-8.4%**
SOUTH KINGSTOWN (Pop. 24,631)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	8		1	
Robbery	4		5	
Assault	15		2	
Burglary	139		151	
Larceny	486		389	
Motor Vehicle Theft	46		45	
	698		**593**	**-15.0%**
WESTERLY (Pop. 21,605)				
Homicide1	0			
Rape	2		2	
Robbery	2		2	
Assault	11		6	
Burglary	231		220	
Larceny	475		401	
Motor Vehicle Theft	41		36	
	763		**667**	**-12.6%**

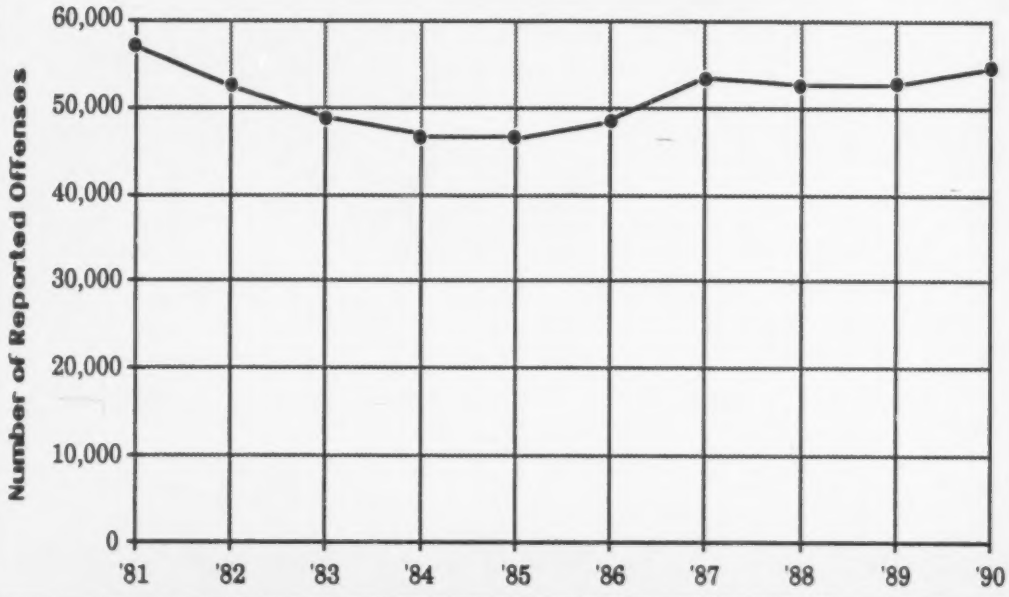
STATEWIDE	1989	vs. 1990	% Change
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Homicide	0	0	
Rape	0	1	
Robbery	1	0	
Assault	5	7	
Burglary	15	8	
Larceny	150	66	
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	4	
	179	**86**	**-51.9%**
STATE POLICE			
Homicide	1	0	
Rape	16	12	
Robbery	6	2	
Assault	48	90	
Burglary	138	156	
Larceny	225	237	
Motor Vehicle Theft	62	63	
	496	**537**	**+8.3%**
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND			
Homicide	0	0	
Rape	1	1	
Robbery	1	1	
Assault	11	6	
Burglary	52	33	
Larceny	318	265	
Motor Vehicle Theft	14	15	
	397	**331**	**-20.0 %**

STATEWIDE SERIOUS CRIME TRENDS

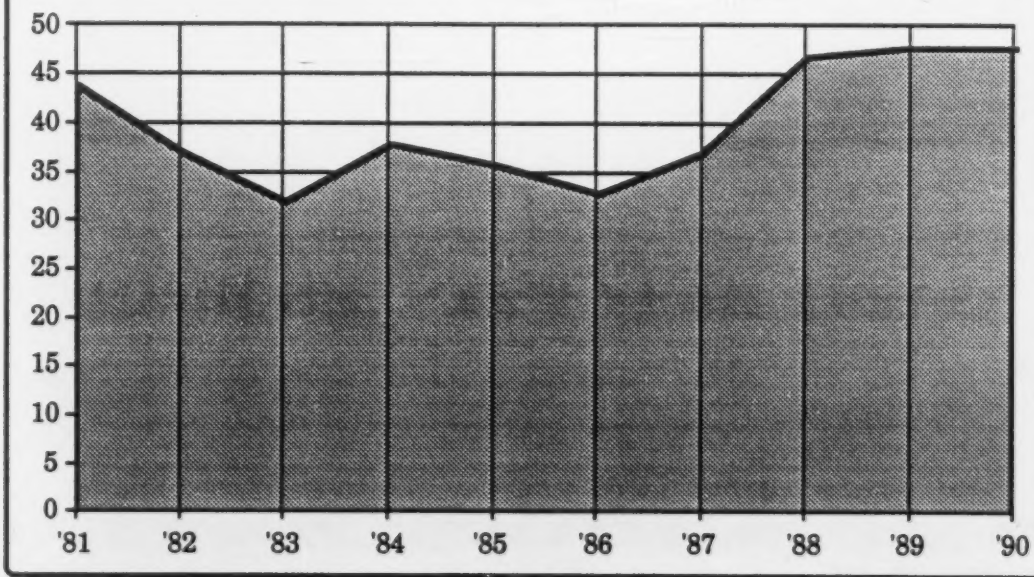
SECTION II

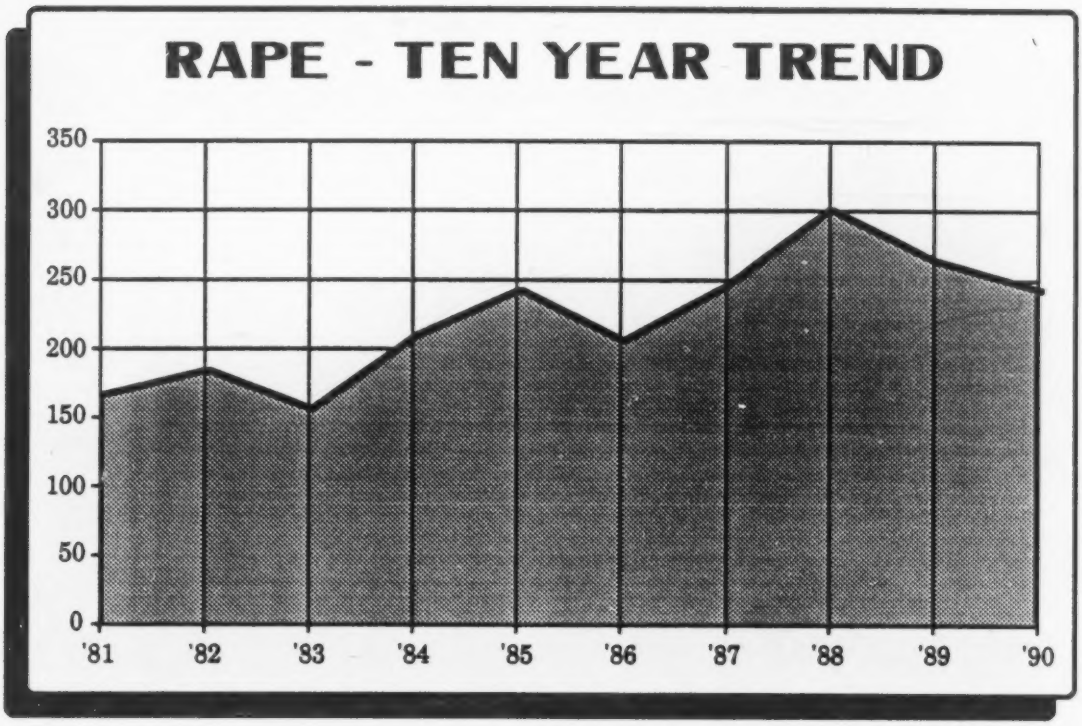
SERIOUS CRIME IN RHODE ISLAND

A TEN YEAR COMPARISON



HOMICIDE - TEN YEAR TREND




RAPE - TEN YEAR TREND
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
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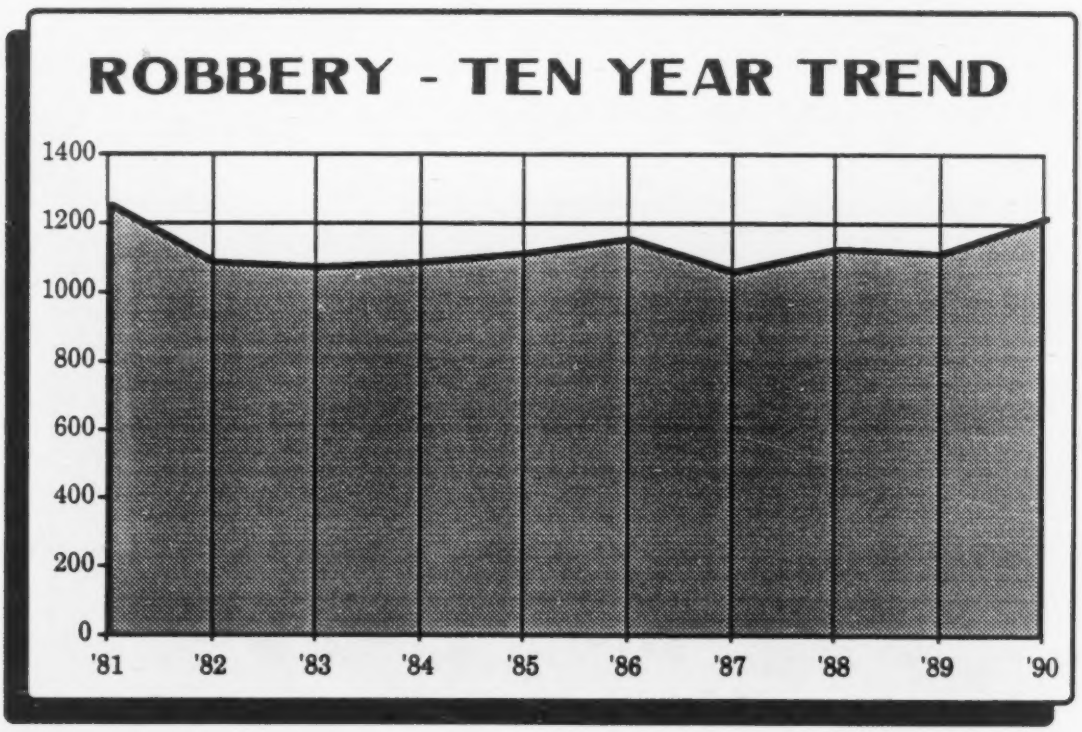
'87
'88
'89
'90


ROBBERY - TEN YEAR TREND
1400
1200
1000
800
600
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200
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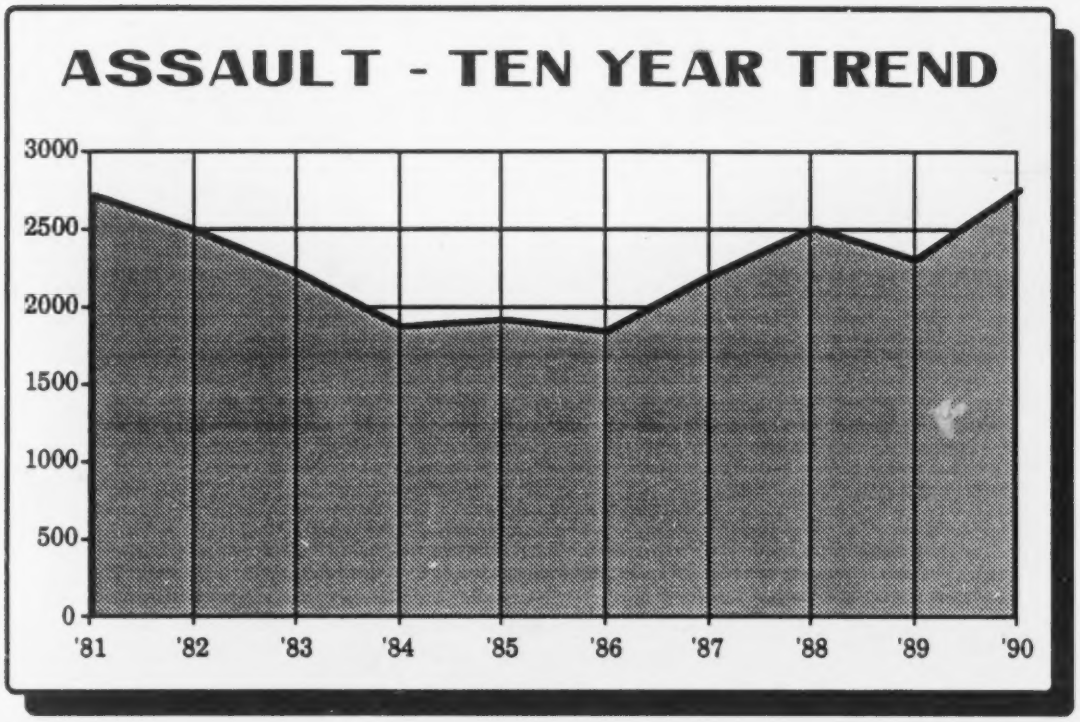
ASSAULT - TEN YEAR TREND
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
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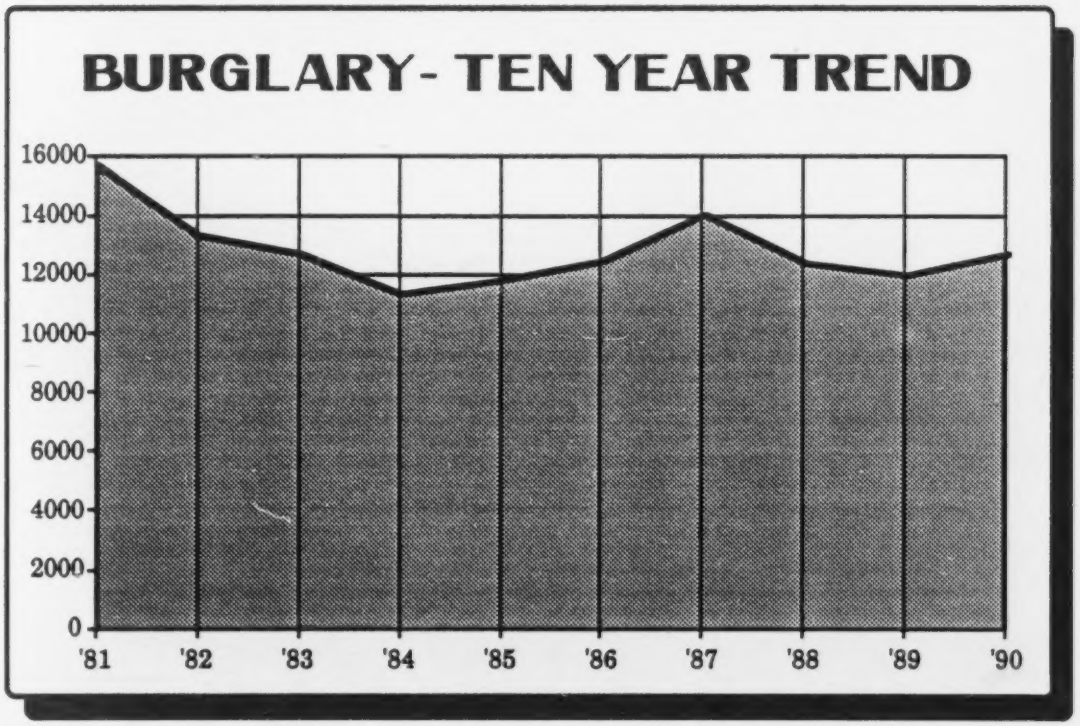
'90


BURGLARY- TEN YEAR TREND
16000
14000
12000
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6000
4000
2000
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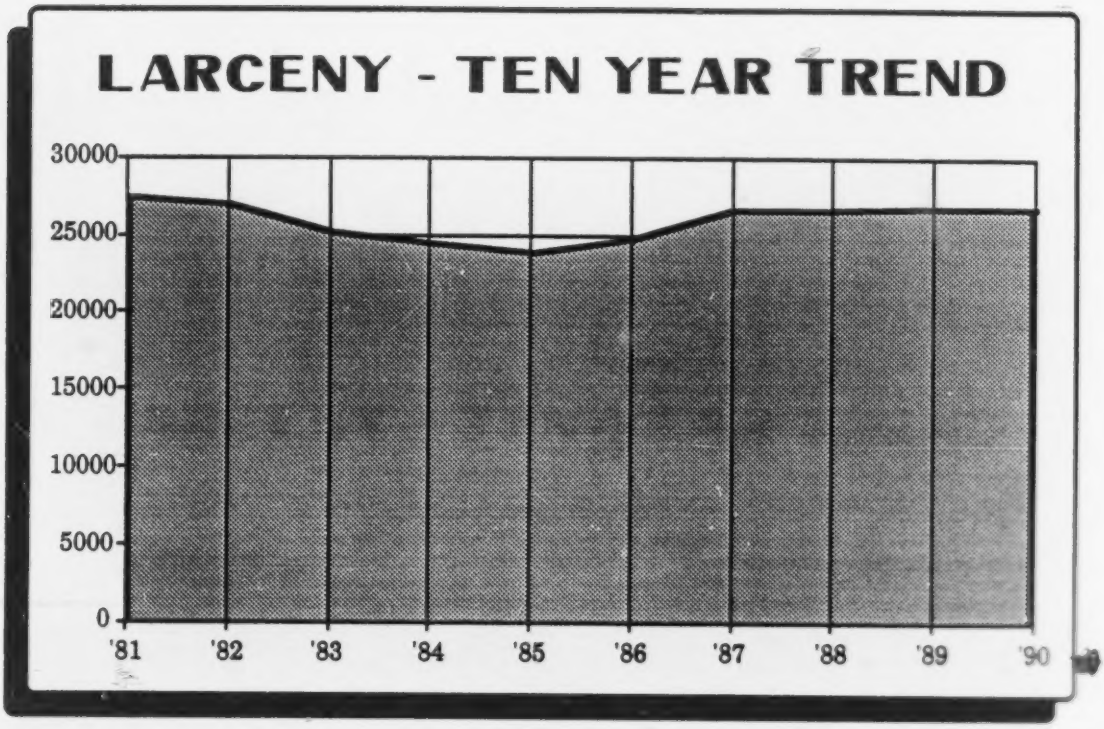
LARCENY - TEN YEAR TREND
30000
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20000
15000
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'84
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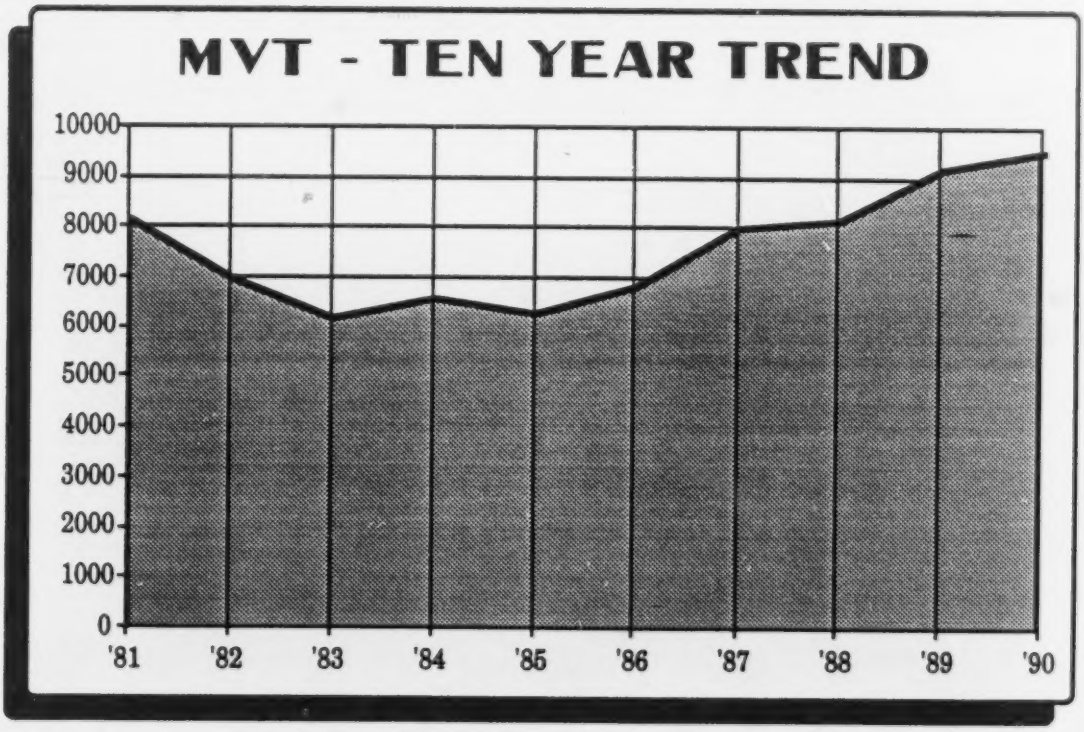
MVT - TEN YEAR TREND
10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
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STATEWIDE SERIOUS CRIME RATES

SECTION III

CITIES/TOWNS: 1990 CRIME RATES

TOTAL SERIOUS CRIME RATE OF RHODE ISLAND MUNICIPALITIES

Per 100,000 Population

RANK '90	RANK '89	[1] COMMUNITY	POPULATION	1990 # OFFENSES	1990 CRIME RATE
1	1	[2]New Shoreham	836	142	16,986
2	2	Providence	160,728	18,600	11,572
3	3	Newport	28,227	2,469	8,746
4	10	Central Falls	17,637	1,211	6,865
5	4	Warwick	85,427	5,305	6,210
6	6	Pawtucket	72,644	4,261	5,866
7	10	West Greenwich	2,738	136	4,968
8	5	Lincoln	16,949	821	4,844
9	14	Woonsocket	45,194	2,145	4,747
10	19	Central Falls	16,995	790	4,649
11	17	North Providence	29,188	1,243	4,259
12	15	West Warwick	27,026	1,130	4,182
13	11	Cranston	71,992	3,008	4,179
14	7	Narragansett	12,088	498	4,120
15	18	East Greenwich	10,211	407	3,986
16	13	Westerly	18,580	763	3,962
17	35	Jamestown	4,040	160	3,961
18	12	North Kingstown	21,938	837	3,816
19	23	North Smithfield	9,972	378	3,791
20	9	Middletown	17,216	601	3,491
21	26	South Kingstown	20,414	698	3,420
22	30	Cumberland	27,069	856	3,163
23	22	Foster	3,370	106	3,146
24	24	Coventry	27,065	846	3,126
25	20	Tiverton	13,526	414	3,061
26	16	Charlestown	4,800	146	3,042
27	21	East Providence	50,980	1,524	2,990
28	25	Warren	10,640	268	2,519
29	37	Portsmouth	14259	259	2,518
30	27	Hopkinton	6,406	154	2,404
31	28	Little Compton	3,085	73	2,367
32	31	Bristol	20,128	443	2,201
33	29	Scituate	8,405	174	2,071
34	33	Glocester	7,550	142	1,881
35	32	Burrillville	13,164	212	1,611
36	36	Smithfield	16,886	270	1,599
37	34	Barrington	16,174	236	1,460

[1] *Exeter and Richmond: Crime Statistics collected by State Police*

[2] *New Shoreham's (Block Island) extraordinarily high serious crime rate—more than several times the rate of any other community—was primarily due to its very small year-round population which, in mathematical terms, can translate a relatively small number of crimes into a misleading high rate. In addition, it is a fact that many of New Shoreham's crimes are committed in the summer when its "unofficial" population is swollen by tourists and summer residents.*

SECTION IV

STATEWIDE MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

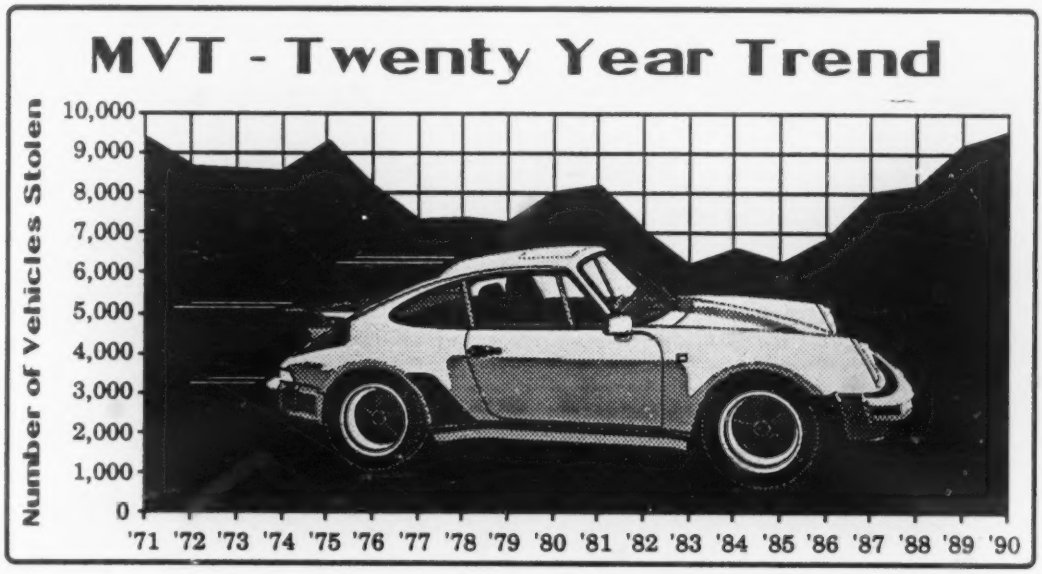
A 20 YEAR SUMMARY OF ANNUAL ACTIVITY

YEAR	# VEHICLES STOLEN	RANK[1]	RATE/100,000 POPULATION
1990	9,577	1	956[2]
1989	9,208	3	972[3]
1988	8,210	7	867
1987	8,032	11	848
1986	6,858	17	724
1985	6,303	19	666
1984	6,636	18	701
1983	6,232	20	658
1982	7,048	16	744
1981	8,222	9	868
1980	8,011	12	846
1979	7,262	15	767
1978	7,414	13	783
1977	7,353	14	777
1976	8,183	10	864
1975	9,336	3	986
1974	8,580	6	906
1973	8,616	5	910
1972	8,685	4	917
1971	9,392	2	992

[1] *Annual Comparison (intra-state)*

[2] *Based on 1990 Census - all others 1980, 1970 census, respectively.*

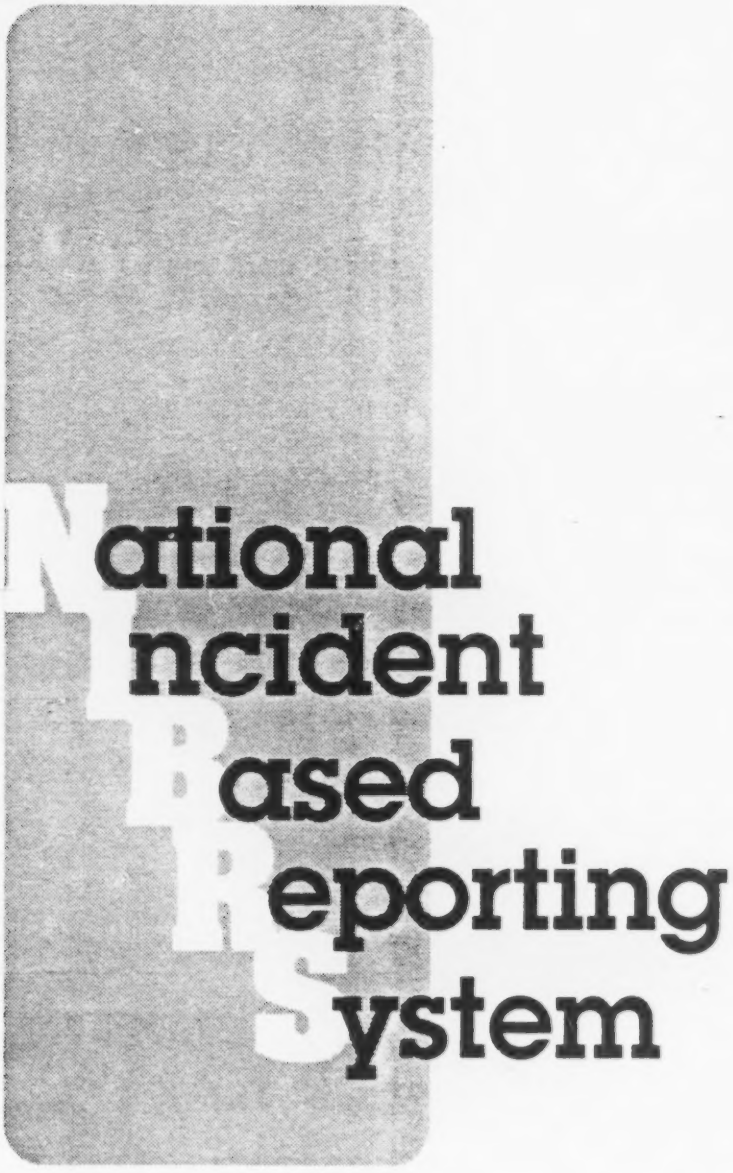
[3] *Can be read/interpreted, for example, as follows: 972 vehicles stolen per 100,000 population, or 97 vehicles stolen per 10,000 population, or 10 vehicles stolen per 1,000 population, or 1 vehicle stolen per 100 population.*



INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING (IBR)

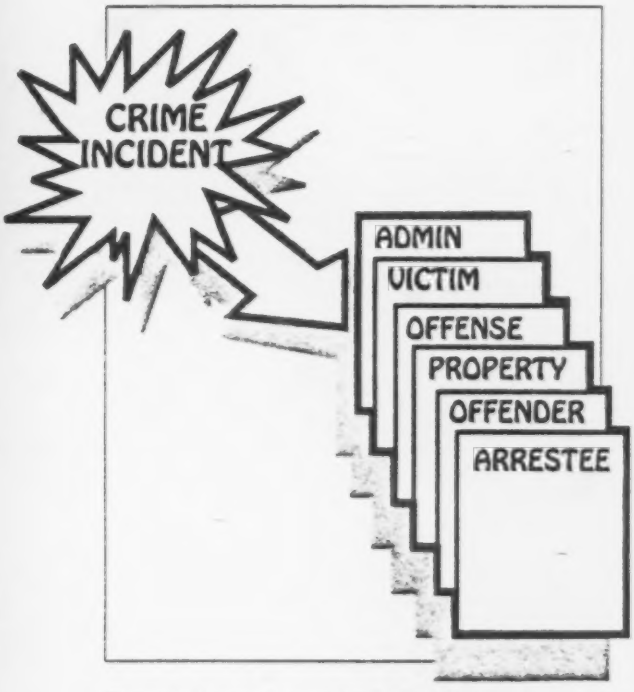
SECTION V

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation



What is Incident-Based Reporting?

Incident-Based Reporting, or IBR, is generally perceived to view a crime and all its components as an "incident." The facts that are created as a result of that incident are then recorded and preserved. In order to obtain important data, the facts of the incident are then organized into specific categories or segments.



The vehicle used to collect these facts are known as "data elements." The data elements, given proper data values (much like answers given to questions) will then provide vital information about crime and its involvement with victims, offenders, property, arrestees, etc.

History

In the 1920's, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) envisioned the need for statistics on crime in our nation. The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP developed and initiated the voluntary national data collection effort.

Congressional Mandate

In 1930, the United States Congress authorized the Attorney General, who designated the FBI, to begin collecting data on certain offenses reported to the police and to manage the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. UCR has, essentially, remained unchanged since that time!

21st Century

In the late 1970's, the law enforcement community called for a thorough evaluative study of UCR with the objective of recommending a revised UCR Program to meet law enforcement needs into the 21st century.

NIBRS

With the assistance and guidance of the IACP, the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) and state-level UCR Programs, the FBI enhanced the UCR Program and gave birth to the National Incident-Based Reporting System or NIBRS. Thus, the 1980's mark the beginning of a new era in the collection and use of crime statistics.

Given the proper data, collected over a period of time, certain benefits can be realized. These benefits are seen in the way crime data are used. As an example, from an operational standpoint, NIBRS information can be analyzed to determine what type of crime is being committed during what hours; at specific locations; the type of criminal activity involved with specific victims. Utilizing these data, patrol operations can then be applied in a more efficient and timely manner.

Other examples of NIBRS data applications are:

- **Assist in agency planning**
- **Forecasting crime occurrences**
- **Early detection of crime trends**
- **Greater focus and identification of victim groups**
- **Assist in the establishment of Modus Operandi records**
- **Easy identification of weapons in crime**
- **Depth and breadth of drug/alcohol involvement with crime**
- **Assist in research for development of future technology**
- **Assist in reevaluation of recordkeeping systems**

Offenses Reported

Unlike the current, or summary UCR system that collects only the eight Part I crimes, NIBRS will collect 22 crime categories:

1 Arson
2 Assault
3 Bribery
4 Burglary
5 Counterfeiting
6 Destruction of Property
7 Drug Offenses
8 Embezzlement
9 Extortion
10 Fraud
11 Gambling
12 Homicide
13 Kidnaping
14 Larceny
15 Motor Vehicle Theft
16 Pornography
17 Prostitution
18 Robbery
19 Sex Offenses Forcible
20 Sex Offenses Nonforcible
21 Stolen Property
22 Weapons Violation

Data Elements

There are 52 data elements utilized in NIBRS to collect information about these crimes. Some of these elements are:

- Alcohol/Drug Influence
- Specific Location of the Crime
- Type of Criminal Activity Involved
- Type of Weapon Used
- Type of Victims
- Relationship of Victim to Offender
- Residency of Victims and Arrestees
- Description of Property and their Values

Advisory Policy Board

On August 1, 1988, final approval was granted by the Attorney General of the United States and the Director of the FBI, establishing an Advisory Policy Board for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The purpose of the Board is to assist in providing guidance and direction to the FBI in its operation, management, and policy setting aspects of the UCR Program.

Members of the Board were chosen with recommendations of the IACP, the NSA, the National Academy, and the FBI.

Your Policy Board members are:

Mr. James Borowski,
Denver, Colo.

Sheriff
Johnny Mack Brown
Greenville, S.Car.

Chief Lee Brown
Houston, Tex.

Chief William T. Burke
Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Thomas Darmody
Forked River, N. Jer.

Chief Patrick Fitzsimons
Seattle, Wash.

Commissioner
Lester Forst
Hartford, Conn.

Superintendent
Larry D. Furnas
Indianapolis, Ind.

Chief Daryl Gates
Los Angeles, Calif.

Chief Bruce Glasscock
Fort Collins, Colo.

Sheriff Kenneth G. Gross
Crowley, La.

Chief Charles Gruber
Shreveport, La.

Chief Robert Harris
Inver Grove Heights, Minn.

Sheriff John R. Lenhart
Shelby County, Ohio

Ms. Marie Pifer
Lansing, Mich.

Sheriff Clair M. Poulsen
Duchesne County, Utah

Sheriff
Edward J. Reynolds
Bangor, Maine

Chief Carl Stokes
Columbia, S.Car.

Sheriff Patrick Sullivan
Littleton, Colo.

Commissioner
Benjamin Ward
New York, N.Y.

FBI Uniform Crime Reports

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UCR PROGRAM
10TH & PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20535
TEL (202) 324-2614

DEFINITION/REPORTING METHODS

SECTION VI

DEFINITIONS & REPORTING METHODS

DEFINITIONS:

HOMICIDE - Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense, as for all other crime index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense class-ification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident.

RAPE - Rape (forcible), as defined in the UCR Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included in this category.

ROBBERY - Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

ASSAULT - Assault (aggravated) is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

BURGLARY - The UCR Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

LARCENY - Larceny (theft) is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the UCR Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (MVT) - In the UCR Program, motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

REPORTING METHODS:

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR) is a city, county, and state law enforcement program. This Program provides a nationwide view of crime based on the submission of statistics by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The crime data are submitted either to a state UCR Program or directly to the national UCR Program which is administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The publication of this report is supported by Cooperative Agreement #91-BJ-CX-KO29 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U. S. Department of Justice.

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Proper acknowledgement will be appreciated.

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

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Governor

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GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION

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Chairperson

Norman Dakake, Director
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Warwick, RI 02886

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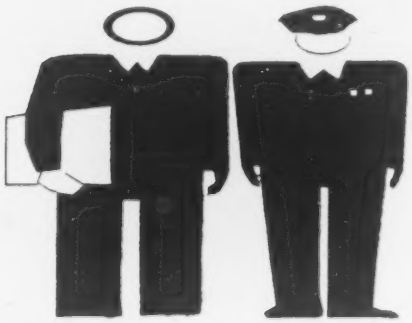
SERIOUS CRIME IN RHODE ISLAND:1991

Summarizing Statistics for:



HOMICIDE

RAPE

ROBBERY

ASSAULT

BURGLARY

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

LARCENY

Including special sections on:

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

HATE (BIAS) CRIME

OFFICE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION

This Report was prepared mutually by the:

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (SAC), and

RHODE ISLAND STATE POLICE (UCR Center)

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

REPORT NO. 30

SEPTEMBER, 1992

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF YEAR 1991

On the positive side of results in 1991, overall serious crime in Rhode Island decreased by 5.7%. This result follows a 3.2% overall increase in year 1990. Concerning negative results, the state violent crime category rose 6.7%. Although homicide decreased by nearly 25%, rape offenses rose by 25% and assaults increased over 9%. Equally disturbing is the fact that violent crimes increased for a second consecutive year (in 1990 violent crimes rose by 14%). Given that the rape category was the largest increase experienced in any crime category during 1991, several solid theories have been put forth by local social active agency personnel as to some of the reasons why such an upswing in reported rapes resulted. One theory is that this may be the result of the publicity associated with the highly followed hearings and trials of three nationally known men that took place in 1991. And moreover, it may illustrate the determination of sexual assault victims to go forward and seek justice.

AD HOC STATISTICS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & HATE CRIME

This report contains special sections on two crime areas that continue to disrupt our society: domestic violence and hate crime. For example, it is an unfortunate recurring scenario across America that finds more and more physical violence directed against a person who is the abuser's relative or intimate partner. Some experts claim that 60% of all violent crimes (e.g., homicide, rape, assault) are the results of domestic violent actions.

In 1988, the Rhode Island legislature passed a law requiring the State Police to maintain and collect reports concerning hate crime (also known as bias/bigotry crime). Realistically, Rhode Island does not have the magnitude of hate crime incidents that other parts of the country are experiencing.

Please note that both domestic violence and hate crime are not listed as separate (counts) in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, but are included in other crime categories - thus, they are tabulated as a crime statistic.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT IBR & CJIS

The State Police's UCR (Uniform Crime Reporting) Center is beginning transition towards implementing the nationally recommended IBR (Incident Based Reporting) program. This program when fully implemented will provide more detailed crime data for the public and policy makers alike. A key link for the future IBR system will be to the State's CJIS (Criminal Justice Information System) HUB network. The HUB/Network will allow for expedient, in-depth common data element exchange, storage, retrieval, etc.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS/PRODUCERS OF THIS REPORT

Commencing with this report, the annual Serious Crime Report (R.I.) will be produced mutually by the Governor's Justice Commission and the State Police's UCR Center. Moreover, since the UCR Center is firmly established with personnel and the necessary computer hardware and software, it is the goal of both agencies that the State Police become the exclusive authors of the report, thus freeing up the GJC/SAC to address other areas of the criminal justice system. We gratefully thank the following people for their able assistance and timely contribution to this report: Ms. Linda Fraccola and Ms. Carol Darigan, UCR/State Police; Ms. Linda Baton and Steve Chianesi, DOC and Mr. Chris Wessels, Office of Higher Education. Finally, a special acknowledgement is made to Kevin Burke, Rhode Island College intern (senior class), who performed research and statistical calculations on behalf of the GJC/SAC in a very efficient, timely and professional manner.

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SUMMARY STATISTICS/COMPARISON PROFILES

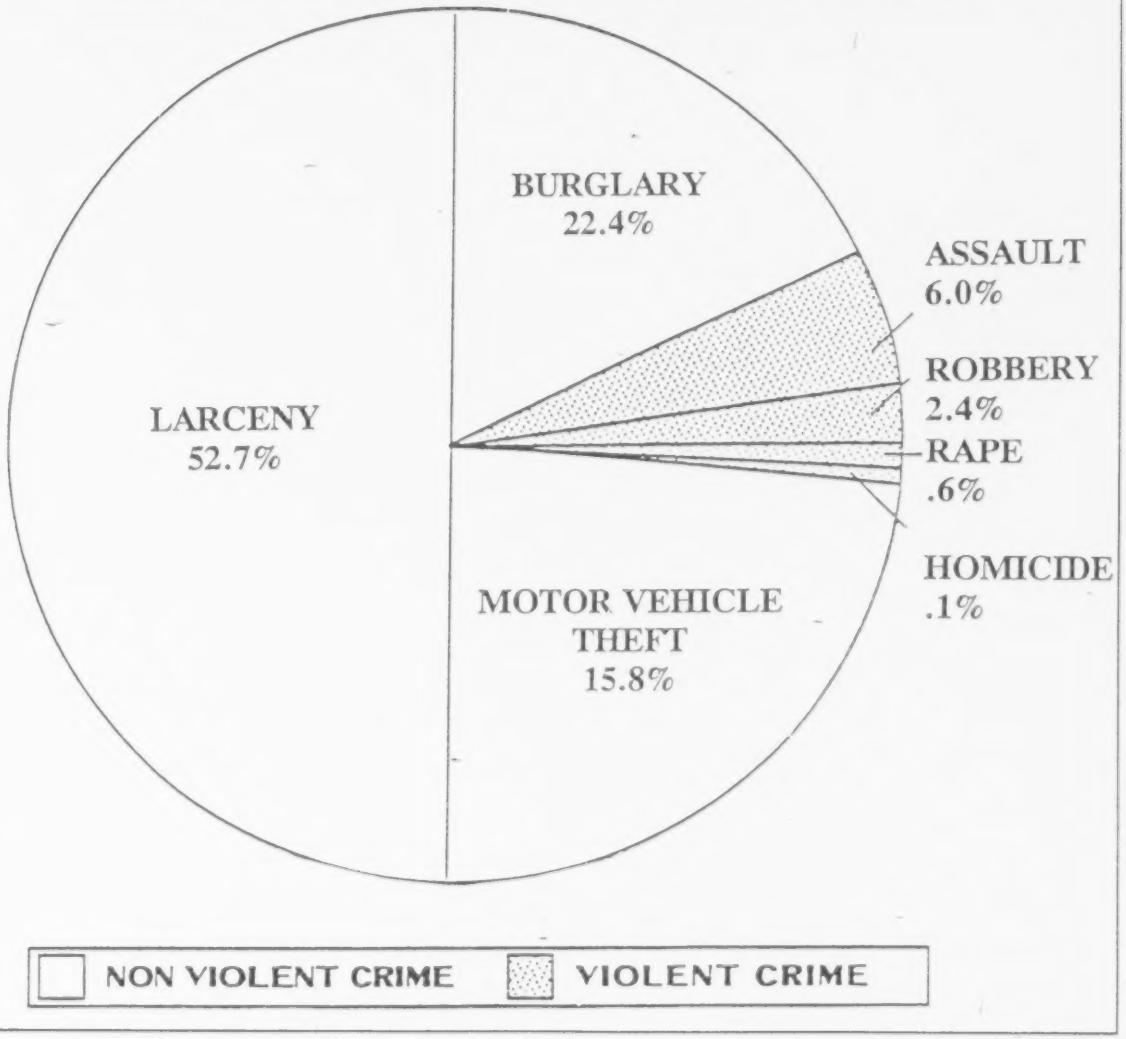
SECTION I

SERIOUS CRIME SUMMARY
1990 vs 1991

CRIME/ OFFENSE	# OF OFFENSES 1990	1991	% CHANGE R.I.	U.S.*
HOMICIDE (Murder, Manslaughter)	49	37	-24.5%	+7%
RAPE	245	311	+26.9%	+3%
ROBBERY	1,222	1,225	N/C	+8%
ASSAULT	2,758	3,018	+ 9.4%	+3%
BURGLARY (Breaking & Entering)	12,755	11,326	-11.2%	+3%
LARCENY (Theft)	27,021	26,666	- 1.3%	+2%
MVT (Motor Vehicle Theft)	9,580	7,990	-16.6%	+2%
Totals	53,630	50,573	- 5.7%	+3%

*Preliminary figures released by FBI, April, 1992
N/C = To be interpreted as no change per this exercise

SERIOUS CRIME DISTRIBUTION



VIOLENT VS. NON-VIOLENT CRIME

PERSON (VIOLENT) CRIMES:

CRIME	1990	1991	TOTAL PERCENT CHANGE
HOMICIDE	49	37	
RAPE	245	311	
ROBBERY	1,222	1,225	
ASSAULT	2,758	3,018	
TOTALS	4,274	4,591	+7.4%

PROPERTY (NON-VIOLENT) CRIMES:

CRIME	1990	1991	TOTAL PERCENT CHANGE
BURGLARY	12,755	11,326	
LARCENY	27,021	26,666	
MVT	9,580	7,990	
TOTALS	49,356	45,982	-6.8%

(YEAR 1991)

SERIOUS CRIME COMPARISON

The State of Rhode Island

The City of Providence &

The United States

based on
Crime Rates[1] per 100,000 Population

CRIME/ OFFENSE	UNITED[2,5] STATES	RHODE[2,3] ISLAND	CITY OF [2,4] PROVIDENCE
HOMICIDE	10	4	11
RAPE	42	31	67
ROBBERY	273	122	500
ASSAULT	433	302	701
BURGLARY	1,252	1,132	2,307
LARCENY	3,229	2,666	4,274
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	659	799	2,304

[1] *Year 1991 rates per 100,000 population*

[2] *All numbers rounded*

[3] *Rhode Island's total crime index per 100,000 population is 5,056*

[4] *Providence's total crime index per 100,000 population is 10,162*

[5] *United States' total crime index per 100,000 population is 5,898*

SERIOUS CRIMES: COMPARISON ANALYSIS

1982 - 1991 (TEN YEAR TRENDS)

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Homicide	37	32	38	36	33	37	47	48	49	37
Rape	185	157	211	244	208	247	302	265	245	311
Robbery	1,095	1,077	1,091	1,119	1,158	1,066	1,131	1,119	1,222	1,225
Assault	2,505	2,221	1,883	1,929	1,859	2,212	2,515	2,314	2,758	3,018
Burglary	13,399	12,720	11,385	11,907	12,542	14,078	12,396	12,000	12,755	11,326
Larceny	27,057	25,375	24,645	24,028	24,861	26,843	26,813	27,002	27,021	26,666
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,048	6,232	6,636	6,303	6,858	8,032	8,210	9,200	9,580	7,990
TOTALS	**51,326**	**47,814**	**45,889**	**45,566**	**47,519**	**52,515**	**51,414**	**51,948**	**53,630**	**50,573**
% CHANGE	**-5.9%**	**-7.1%**	**-4.4%**	**-0.2%**	**+4.2%**	**+10.3%**	**-1.3%**	**+0.5%**	**+3.2%**	**-5.7%**

SERIOUS CRIME DISTRIBUTION

1990 VS 1991 - Results by County

COUNTY	SERIOUS CRIME 1990	1991	% CHANGE	COUNTY POP.[1]	% OF POP.
Bristol	1,186	1,239	+4.3%	48,859	4.9%
Kent	7,676	7,241	-5.7%	161,135	16.1%
Newport	4,018	3,704	-7.8%	87,194	8.7%
Providence	36,687	34,236	-6.7%	596,270	59.3%
Washington	3,121	3,157	+1.1%	110,006	11.0%
Others[3]	1,072	996	-7.6%	---	----
TOTALS	53,760	50,573	-5.7%	1,003,464	----

1 R.I. 1990 Population Count - U.S. Bureau of Censu
2 The R.I. population is 5.9% higher in 1990 than in 1980.
3 Other - Non-City/Town Reporting Jurisdictions

TYPE OF FORCE USED DURING COMMISSION OF VIOLENT CRIMES

CRIME	TYPE OF FORCE USED	'90	% TO TOTAL	'91	% TO TOTAL
HOMICIDE	Gun	31	66%	17	46%
	Knife	7	14%	9	24%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	5	9%	6	16%
	Hands, Fist, Feet	6	11%	5	14%
	TOTALS	49	--	37	--
RAPE	Gun	8	3%	15	5%
	Knife	21	9%	18	6%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	15	6%	12	4%
	Hands, Fist, Feet	201	82%	266	85%
	TOTALS	245	--	311	--
ROBBERY	Gun	239	19%	317	26%
	Knife	185	15%	163	13%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	110	10%	92	8%
	Strong Arm	691	56%	653	53%
	TOTALS	1,222	--	1,225	--
ASSAULT	Gun	360	13%	345	11%
	Knife	511	19%	515	17%
	Other Dangerous Weapon	1,160	42%	934	31%
	Hands, Fist, Feet	727	26%	1,224	41%
	TOTALS	2,758	--	3,018	--

HOMICIDE: SPECIFIC DATA

WEAPON	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Gun	17	46%
Knife	9	24%
Other Lethal Methods	6	16%
Hands, Fist, Feet, etc	5	14%
■ TOTAL	37	100%

RAPE: SPECIFIC DATA

RAPE BY FORCE/ASSAULT

WEAPON	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Gun	15	5%
Knife	18	6%
Other Lethal Methods	22	7%
Hands, Fist, Feet, etc	256	82%
■ TOTAL	311	100%

LARCENY: SPECIFIC DATA

LARCENY TYPE	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Hands, Fist, Feet, etc	188	.7%
Pocket Picking	78	.3%
Purse Snatching	369	1.4%
Shoplifting	3,746	14.0%
From Motor Vehicles	6,502	24.4%
Motor Vehicle Parts	4,896	18.4%
Bicycles	1,647	6.2%
From Buildings	4,602	17.3%
Coin Operated Machine	111	.4%
Other	4,527	16.9%
■ TOTAL	26,666	100%

ROBBERY: SPECIFIC DATA

TYPE OF WEAPON	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Gun	317	26%
Knife	163	13%
Other Lethal Weapon	92	8%
Strong Armed	653	53%
■ **TOTAL**	**1,225**	**100%**

LOCATION	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Highway	625	51%
Commercial House	79	6%
Gas/Service Station	35	4%
Chain Store	142	12%
Residence	165	13%
Bank	26	2%
Miscellaneous	153	12%
■ **TOTAL**	**1,225**	**100%**

*BURGLARY: SPECIFIC DATA

TYPES OF BURGLARY

TYPE OF ENTRY	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Forcible	8,611	76%
Unlawful	1,827	16%
Attempted Forcible	888	8%
■ **TOTAL**	**11,326**	**100%**

LOCATION AND TIME OF OFFENSE

RESIDENCE:

TIME	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Night	2,999	26%
Day	3,789	33%
Unknown	1,791	16%

NON-RESIDENCE:

TIME	INCIDENTS	% TO TOTAL
Night	2,159	19%
Day	198	2%
Unknown	390	4%

*Breaking and Entering

R.I. 1991: SERIOUS CRIMES - # OF OFFENSES REPORTED

	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT	TOTAL
BRISTOL COUNTY:								
Barrington	3	1	2	13	99	306	18	442
Bristol	0	5	2	14	89	294	18	422
Warren	0	8	0	2	92	245	28	375
KENT COUNTY:								
Coventry	1	9	5	41	229	505	41	831
East Greenwich	0	1	2	9	96	208	26	342
Warwick	1	21	42	475	682	2,788	830	4,839
West Warwick	0	3	12	54	279	684	78	1,110
West Greenwich	0	0	0	2	43	91	3	139
NEWPORT COUNTY:								
Jamestown	0	2	0	3	29	123	2	159
Little Compton	0	0	0	0	15	49	3	67
Middletown	0	0	5	34	67	257	19	382
Newport	1	26	48	196	513	1,583	120	2,487
Portsmouth	0	0	0	0	53	172	19	244
Tiverton	0	1	4	0	77	244	39	365
PROVIDENCE COUNTY:								
Burrillville	0	1	2	6	76	162	12	259
Central Falls	2	11	31	161	274	374	238	1,091
Cranston	1	10	34	61	615	1,525	387	2,633
Cumberland	1	4	7	80	226	754	73	1,145
East Providence	1	3	25	67	369	1,074	207	1,746
Foster	0	0	0	6	32	38	12	88
Glocester	0	1	0	3	38	81	15	138
Johnston	1	2	7	24	226	600	224	1,084
Lincoln	0	13	5	4	186	561	190	959
North Providence	0	4	19	47	309	633	232	1,244
North Smithfield	0	1	2	32	90	196	20	341
Pawtucket	2	29	92	166	1,001	2,064	928	4,282
Providence	18	107	804	1,126	3,707	6,865	3,703	16,330
Scituate	0	1	1	13	54	88	12	169
Smithfield	0	3	2	5	91	247	44	392
Woonsocket	4	19	55	132	677	1,236	213	2,336
WASHINGTON COUNTY:								
Charlestown	0	1	0	15	39	74	4	133
Hopkinton	0	1	0	0	64	98	12	175
Narragansett	0	3	3	92	166	366	45	675
New Shoreham	0	0	0	0	10	115	6	131
North Kingstown	0	2	1	24	210	540	50	827
South Kingstown	0	4	6	14	152	437	29	642
Westerly	0	0	2	6	198	340	28	574
STATEWIDE:								
DEM	0	0	0	1	1	43	0	45
State Police	1	14	5	84	127	338	49	618
URI	0	0	0	6	25	268	13	312
TOTALS	**37**	**311**	**1,225**	**3,018**	**11,326**	**26,666**	**7,990**	**50,573**

R.I.'S CRIME REPORTING AGENCIES
COMPARISON PROFILES

1990 vs. 1991
Listed by County/Statewide Agencies

Bristol County	1990	vs	1991	% Change
BARRINGTON (Pop.15,849)*				
Homicide	0		3	
Rape	1		1	
Robbery	1		2	
Assault	9		13	
Burglary	72		99	
Larceny	251		306	
Motor Vehicle Theft	7		18	
	341		**442**	**+22.9%**
BRISTOL(Pop.21,625)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	3		5	
Robbery	0		2	
Assault	23		14	
Burglary	160		89	
Larceny	303		294	
Motor Vehicle Theft	35		18	
	524		**422**	**-19.5%**
WARREN(Pop.11,385)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	4		8	
Robbery	2		0	
Assault	3		2	
Burglary	50		92	
Larceny	239		245	
Motor Vehicle Theft	23		28	
	321		**375**	**+14.4%**

*All Cities/Towns: R.I. Population Count - U.S. Bureau of Census

Kent County	1990	vs	1991	% Change
COVENTRY(Pop. 31,083)				
Homicide	0		1	
Rape	4		9	
Robbery	2		5	
Assault	25		41	
Burglary	277		229	
Larceny	534		505	
Motor Vehicle Theft	61		41	
	903		**831**	**-8.0%**
EAST GREENWICH(Pop.11,865)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	5		1	
Robbery	0		2	
Assault	16		9	
Burglary	94		96	
Larceny	223		208	
Motor Vehicle Theft	14		26	
	352		**342**	**-2.8%**
WARWICK(Pop.85,427)				
Homicide	1		1	
Rape	12		21	
Robbery	26		42	
Assault	435		475	
Burglary	788		682	
Larceny	3,053		2,788	
Motor Vehicle Theft	990		830	
	5,305		**4,839**	**-8.8%**
WEST GREENWICH(Pop.3,492)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		0	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	4		2	
Burglary	50		43	
Larceny	96		91	
Motor Vehicle Theft	5		3	
	155		**139**	**-10.3%**
WEST WARWICK(Pop.29,268)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	2		3	
Robbery	3		12	
Assault	13		54	
Burglary	215		279	
Larceny	647		684	
Motor Vehicle Theft	81		78	
	961		**1,110**	**+13.4%**

Newport County	1990	vs	1991	% Change
JAMESTOWN(Pop.4,999)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		2	
Robbery	1		0	
Assault	3		3	
Burglary	33		29	
Larceny	116		123	
Motor Vehicle Theft	5		2	
	158		**159**	**+0.6%**
LITTLE COMPTON(Pop.3,339)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		0	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	0		0	
Burglary	18		15	
Larceny	62		49	
Motor Vehicle Theft	3		3	
	83		**67**	**-19.2%**
MIDDLETOWN(Pop.19,460)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		0	
Robbery	2		5	
Assault	6		34	
Burglary	89		67	
Larceny	359		257	
Motor Vehicle Theft	32		19	
	488		**382**	**-21.7%**
NEWPORT(Pop.28,227)				
Homicide	2		1	
Rape	18		26	
Robbery	48		48	
Assault	184		196	
Burglary	477		513	
Larceny	1,550		1,583	
Motor Vehicle Theft	188		120	
	2,467		**2,487**	**+0.8%**
PORTSMOUTH(Pop.16,857)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		0	
Robbery	1		0	
Assault	1		0	
Burglary	135		53	
Larceny	193		172	
Motor Vehicle Theft	32		19	
	362		**244**	**-32.6%**

Newport County, cont.	1990	vs	1991	% Change
TIVERTON(Pop.14,312)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		1	
Robbery	5		4	
Assault	2		0	
Burglary	118		77	
Larceny	279		244	
Motor Vehicle Theft	54		39	**-20.3%**
	458		**365**	
Providence County				
BURRILLVILLE(Pop.16,230)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	3		1	
Robbery	1		2	
Assault	2		6	
Burglary	97		76	
Larceny	128		162	
Motor Vehicle Theft	15		12	
	246		**259**	**+5.0%**
CENTRAL FALLS(Pop.17,637)				
Homicide	1		2	
Rape	5		11	
Robbery	49		31	
Assault	130		161	
Burglary	286		274	
Larceny	399		374	
Motor Vehicle Theft	341		238	
	1,211		**1,091**	**-10.0%**
CRANSTON(Pop.76,060)				
Homicide	1		1	
Rape	17		10	
Robbery	33		34	
Assault	83		61	
Burglary	854		615	
Larceny	1,589		1,525	
Motor Vehicle Theft	467		387	
	3,044		**2,633**	**-13.5%**
CUMBERLAND(Pop.29,038)				
Homicide	2		1	
Rape	6		4	
Robbery	0		7	
Assault	43		80	
Burglary	260		226	
Larceny	663		754	
Motor Vehicle Theft	73		73	
	1,047		**1,145**	**+8.6%**

Providence County, cont.	1990	vs	1991	% Change
EAST PROVIDENCE(Pop.50,380)				
Homicide	2		1	
Rape	1		3	
Robbery	22		25	
Assault	63		67	
Burglary	337		369	
Larceny	931		1,074	
Motor Vehicle Theft	254		207	
	1,610		**1,746**	**+7.2%**
FOSTER(Pop.4,316)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		0	
Robbery	1		0	
Assault	9		6	
Burglary	41		32	
Larceny	56		38	
Motor Vehicle Theft	8		12	
	115		**88**	**-23.5%**
GLOCESTER(Pop.9,227)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		1	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	4		3	
Burglary	33		38	
Larceny	43		81	
Motor Vehicle Theft	10		15	
	90		**138**	**+34.8%**
JOHNSTON(Pop.26,542)				
Homicide	0		1	
Rape	2		2	
Robbery	10		7	
Assault	30		24	
Burglary	257		226	
Larceny	677		600	
Motor Vehicle Theft	280		224	
	1,256		**1,084**	**-13.7%**
LINCOLN(Pop.18,045)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	3		13	
Robbery	2		5	
Assault	0		4	
Burglary	109		186	
Larceny	346		561	
Motor Vehicle Theft	228		190	
	688		**959**	**+28.3%**

Providence County, cont.	1990	vs	1991	% Change
NORTH PROVIDENCE(Pop.32,090)				
Homicide	1		0	
Rape	8		4	
Robbery	19		19	
Assault	57		47	
Burglary	342		309	
Larceny	529		633	
Motor Vehicle Theft	300		232	
	1,256		**1,244**	**-1.0%**
NORTH SMITHFIELD(Pop.10,497)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	1		1	
Robbery	3		2	
Assault	57		32	
Burglary	120		90	
Larceny	157		196	
Motor Vehicle Theft	23		20	
	361		**341**	**-5.5%**
PAWTUCKET(Pop.72,644)				
Homicide	3		2	
Rape	14		29	
Robbery	77		92	
Assault	193		166	
Burglary	1,127		1,001	
Larceny	1,956		2,064	
Motor Vehicle Theft	891		928	
	4,261		**4,282**	**+0.5%**
PROVIDENCE(Pop.160,728)				
Homicide	31		18	
Rape	97		107	
Robbery	860		804	
Assault	998		1,126	
Burglary	4,480		3,707	
Larceny	7,596		6,865	
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,538		3,703	
	18,600		**16,330**	**-12.2%**
SCITUATE(Pop.9,796)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	1		1	
Robbery	0		1	
Assault	8		13	
Burglary	66		54	
Larceny	148		88	
Motor Vehicle Theft	14		12	
	237		**169**	**-28.7%**

Providence County, cont.	1990	vs	1991	% Change
SMITHFIELD(Pop.19,163)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		3	
Robbery	2		2	
Assault	2		5	
Burglary	110		91	
Larceny	185		247	
Motor Vehicle Theft	61		44	
	360		**392**	**+8.2%**
WOONSOCKET(Pop.43,877)				
Homicide	3		4	
Rape	11		19	
Robbery	41		55	
Assault	125		132	
Burglary	615		677	
Larceny	1,234		1,236	
Motor Vehicle Theft	266		213	
	2,295		**2,336**	**+1.76%**
Washington County				
CHARLESTOWN(Pop.6,478)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	2		1	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	20		15	
Burglary	42		39	
Larceny	78		74	
Motor Vehicle Theft	5		4	
	147		**133**	**-9.5%**
HOPKINTON(Pop.6,873)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	1		1	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	1		0	
Burglary	56		64	
Larceny	116		98	
Motor Vehicle Theft	11		12	
	185		**175**	**-5.4%**
NARRAGANSETT(Pop.14,985)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		3	
Robbery	6		3	
Assault	77		92	
Burglary	149		166	
Larceny	363		366	
Motor Vehicle Theft	26		45	
	621		**675**	**+8.1%**

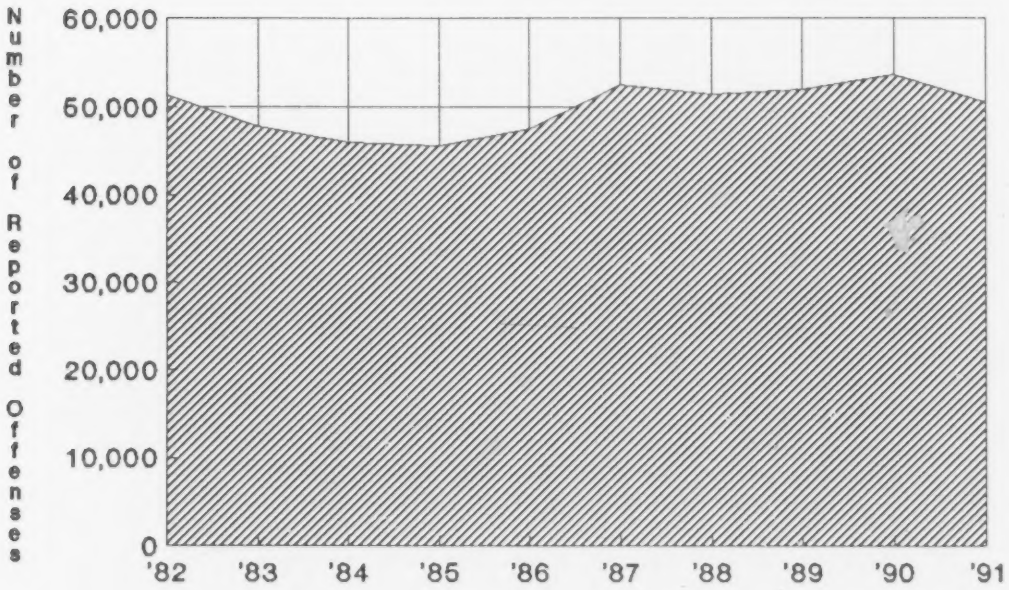
Washington County, cont.	1990	vs	1991	% Change
NEW SHOREHAM(Pop.836)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	0		0	
Robbery	0		0	
Assault	0		0	
Burglary	16		10	
Larceny	106		115	
Motor Vehicle Theft	20		6	
	142		**131**	**-7.7%**
NORTH KINGSTOWN(Pop.23,786)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	2		2	
Robbery	1		1	
Assault	21		24	
Burglary	224		210	
Larceny	463		540	
Motor Vehicle Theft	56		50	
	767		**827**	**+7.3%**
SOUTH KINGSTOWN(Pop.24,631)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	1		4	
Robbery	5		6	
Assault	2		14	
Burglary	151		152	
Larceny	389		437	
Motor Vehicle Theft	45		29	
	593		**642**	**+7.6%**
WESTERLY(Pop.21,605)				
Homicide	0		0	
Rape	2		0	
Robbery	2		2	
Assault	6		6	
Burglary	220		198	
Larceny	401		340	
Motor Vehicle Theft	36		28	
	667		**574**	**-13.9%**

Statewide	1990	vs 1991	% Change
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Homicide	0	0	
Rape	1	0	
Robbery	0	0	
Assault	7	1	
Burglary	8	1	
Larceny	66	43	
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	0	
	86	**45**	**-47.7%**
STATE POLICE			
Homicide	0	1	
Rape	12	14	
Robbery	2	5	
Assault	90	84	
Burglary	156	127	
Larceny	237	338	
Motor Vehicle Theft	63	49	
	560	**618**	**+13.1%**
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND			
Homicide	0	0	
Rape	1	0	
Robbery	1	0	
Assault	6	6	
Burglary	33	25	
Larceny	265	268	
Motor Vehicle Theft	15	13	
	321	**312**	**-6.1%**

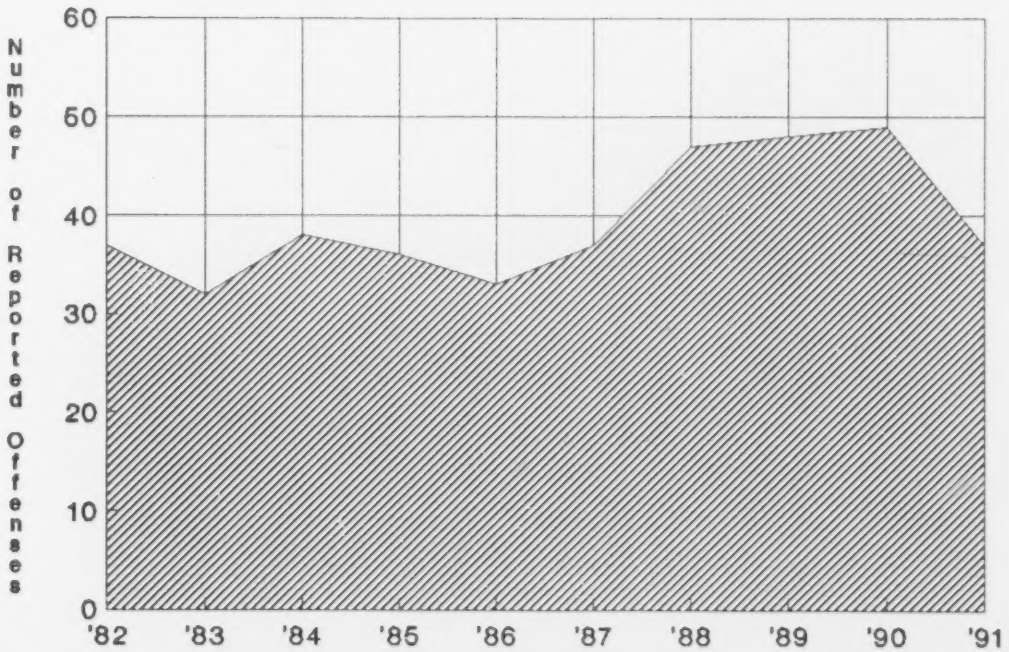
STATEWIDE SERIOUS CRIME TRENDS

SECTION II

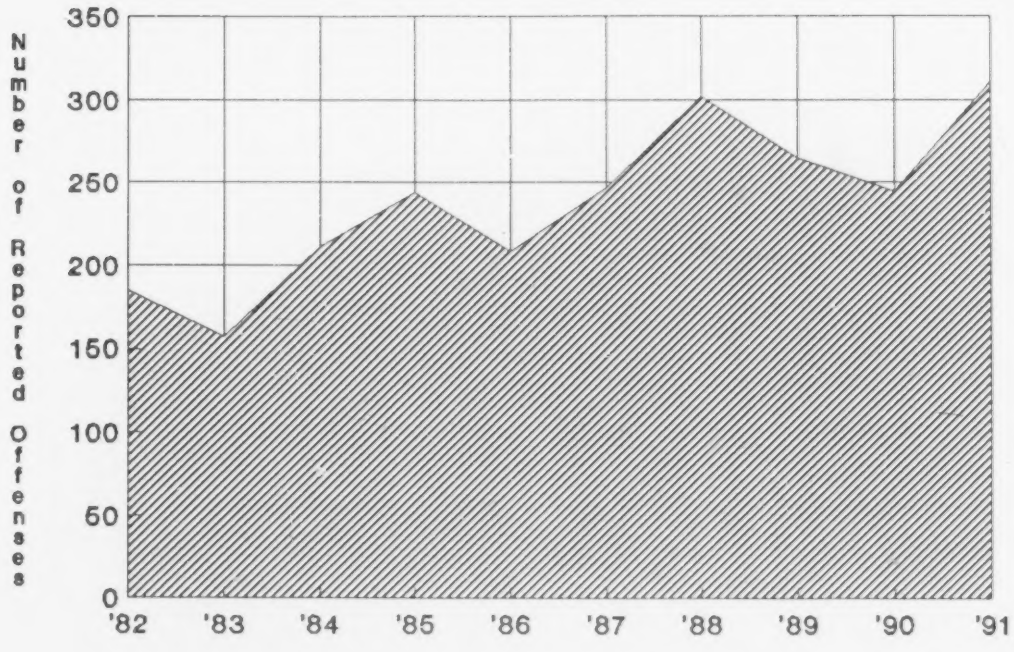
SERIOUS CRIME IN RHODE ISLAND
A TEN YEAR COMPARISON



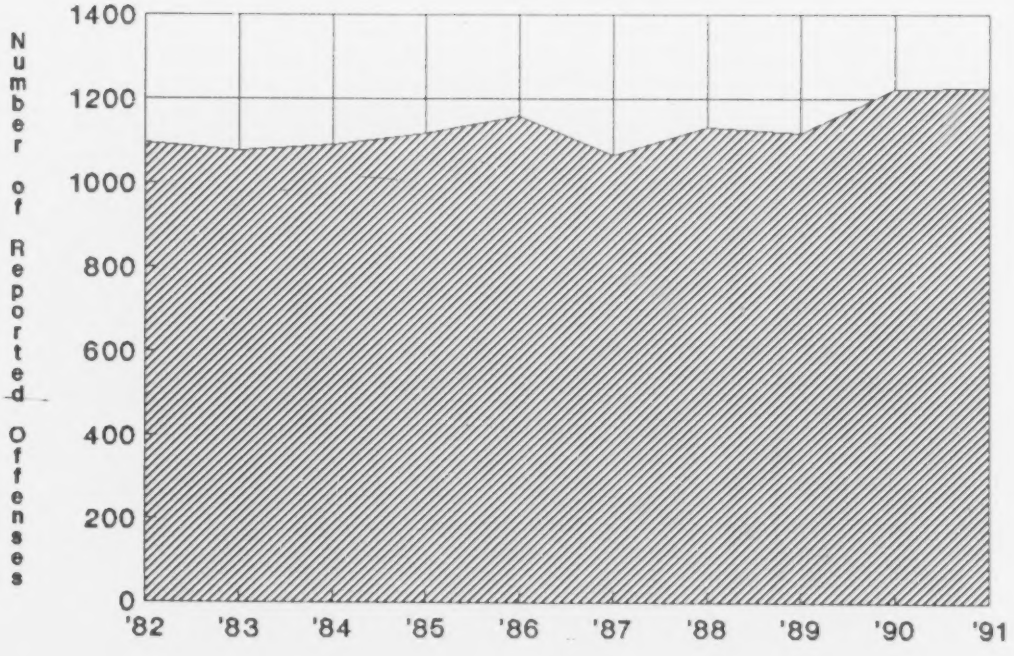
HOMICIDE - TEN YEAR TREND



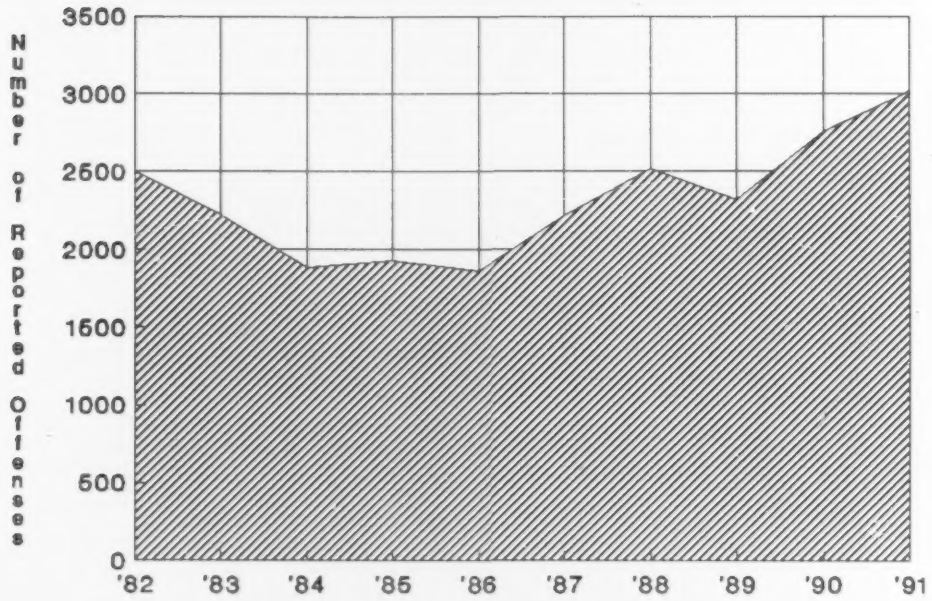
RAPE - TEN YEAR TREND



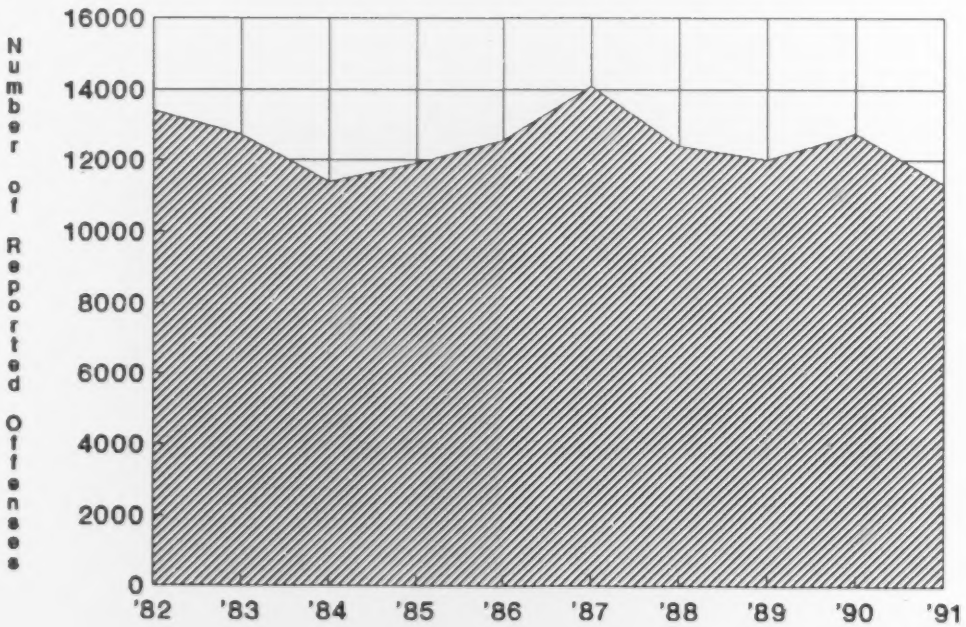
ROBBERY - TEN YEAR TREND



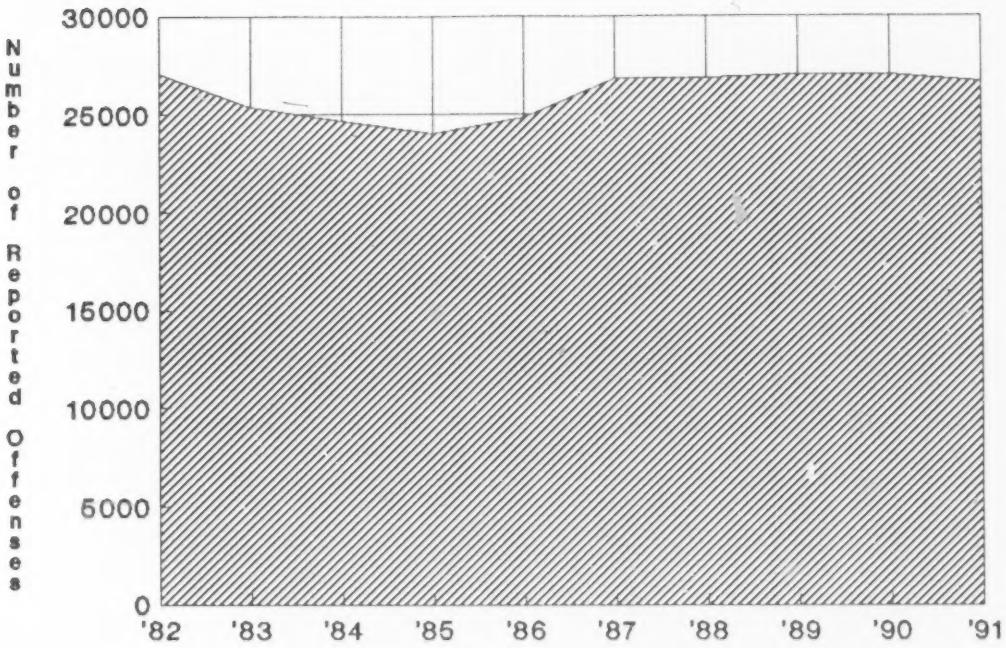
ASSAULT - TEN YEAR TREND



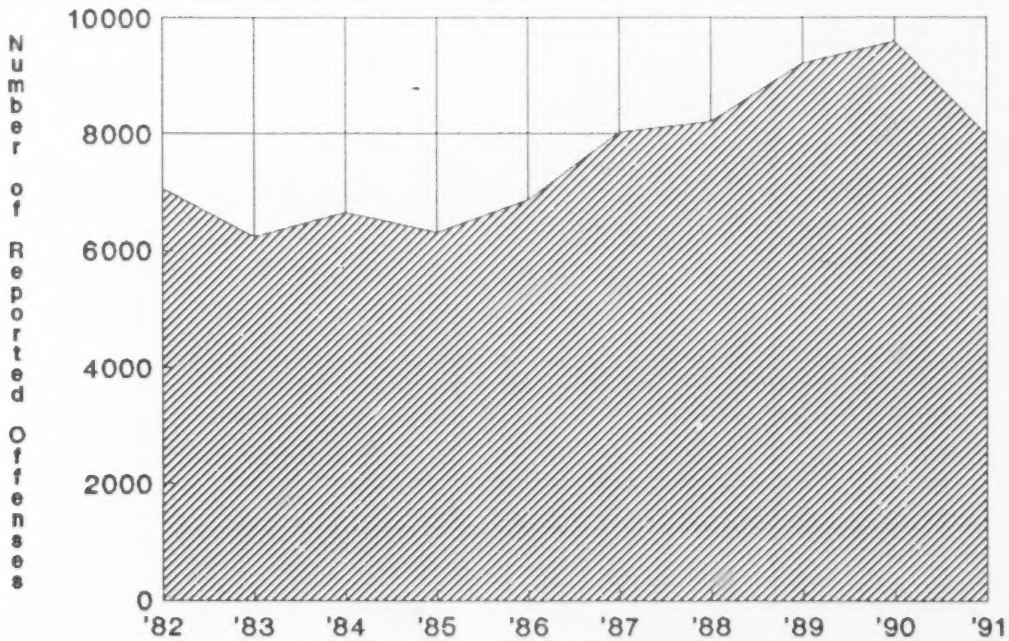
BURGLARY - TEN YEAR TREND



LARCENY - TEN YEAR TREND



MVT - TEN YEAR TREND



STATEWIDE SERIOUS CRIME RATES

SECTION III

CITIES/TOWNS:1991 CRIME RATES

TOTAL SERIOUS CRIME RATE OF RHODE ISLAND MUNICIPALITIES

Per 100,000 Population

RANK '91	RANK '90	1 COMMUNITY	3 POPULATION	1991 # OFFENSES	1991 CRIME RATE
1	1	2 New Shoreham	836	131	15,670
2	2	Providence	160,728	16,330	10,160
3	3	Newport	28,227	2,487	8,811
4	4	Central Falls	17,637	1,091	6,186
5	6	Pawtucket	72,644	4,282	5,894
6	5	Warwick	85,427	4,839	5,664
7	7	Woonsocket	43,877	2,336	5,324
8	13	Lincoln	18,045	959	5,314
9	10	Narragansett	14,985	675	4,505
10	8	Johnston	26,542	1,084	4,084
11	9	West Greenwich	3,492	139	3,981
12	14	Cumberland	29,038	1,145	3,943
13	12	North Providence	32,090	1,244	3,877
14	16	West Warwick	29,268	1,110	3,793
15	17	North Kingstown	23,786	827	3,477
16	18	East Providence	50,380	1,746	3,466
17	11	Cranston	76,060	2,633	3,462
18	24	Warren	11,385	375	3,294
19	15	North Smithfield	10,497	341	3,249
20	20	Jamestown	4,999	159	3,181
21	22	East Greenwich	11,865	342	2,882
22	22	Barrington	15,849	442	2,789
23	23	Coventry	31,083	831	2,673
24	21	Westerly	21,605	574	2,657
25	31	South Kingstown	24,631	642	2,606
26	25	Hopkinton	6,873	175	2,546
27	19	Tiverton	14,312	361	2,522
28	32	Charlestown	6,478	133	2,053
29	35	Smithfield	19,163	392	2,046
30	26	Foster	4,316	88	2,039
31	28	Little Compton	3,339	67	2,007
32	27	Middletown	19,460	382	1,963
33	29	Bristol	21,625	422	1,951
34	30	Scituate	9,796	169	1,725
35	36	Burrillville	16,230	259	1,596
36	37	Glocester	9,227	138	1,496
37	34	Portsmouth	16,857	244	1,447

1 Exeter and Richmond Crime Statistics collected by State Police.

2 New Shoreham's (Block Island) extraordinarily high serious crime rate -- more than several times the rate of many other communitys -- was primarily due to its very small year-round population which, in mathematical terms, can translate a relatively small number of crimes into a misleading high rate. In addition, it is a fact that many of New Shoreham's crimes are committed in the summer when its "unofficial" population is swollen by tourists and summer residents.

3 R.I. 1990/U.S. Population/Census figures utilized.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (STATISTICS)

SECTION IV

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN RHODE ISLAND

(CASELOAD, CHARGES AND DISPOSITIONS STATISTICS/COMPARISONS)

1990 VS 1991

DISTRICT COURT STATISTICS

	1990	1991	% CHANGE
NUMBER OF CASES	4,384	4,645	+5.6
CHARGES	4,674	4,974	+6.3
DISPOSITIONS	4,472	4,761	+6.1

A DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ABUSE):

Domestic violence (abuse) is physical, sexual emotional, and/or verbal violence directed against a person who is the abuser's relative or intimate partner. Domestic abuse affects us regardless of age sexual orientation, physical ability, marital status, or racial/cultural/education/religious/economic background.

Source of statistics and definition:
R.I. Coalition Against Domestic Violence (RICADV)

HATE CRIME (STATISTICS)

SECTION V

HATE CRIME
(BIGOTRY/BIAS REPORTS)

Monthly/Annual Amount of Incidents Reported

	1989	1990	1991
January	0	6	2
February	2	5	1
March	6	3	0
April	5	4	1
May	4	3	6
June	1	3	3
July	4	4	3
August	2	4	0
September	2	4	5
October	3	3	3
November	4	2	4
December	4	1	0
TOTALS	37	42	28

Hate Crime: "Crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity, including where appropriate the crimes of murder, non-negligent manslaughter; forcible rape; aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation; arson; and destruction, damage or vandalism of property."

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Center of the R.I. State Police, collected and tabulated by the R.I. Statistical Analysis Center

DEFINITION/REPORTING METHODS AND NIBRS

SECTION VI

DEFINITIONS & REPORTING METHODS

DEFINITIONS:

HOMICIDE - Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense, as for all other crime index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense class-ification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident.

RAPE - Rape (forcible), as defined in the UCR Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included in this category.

ROBBERY - Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

ASSAULT - Assault (aggravated) is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

BURGLARY - The UCR Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

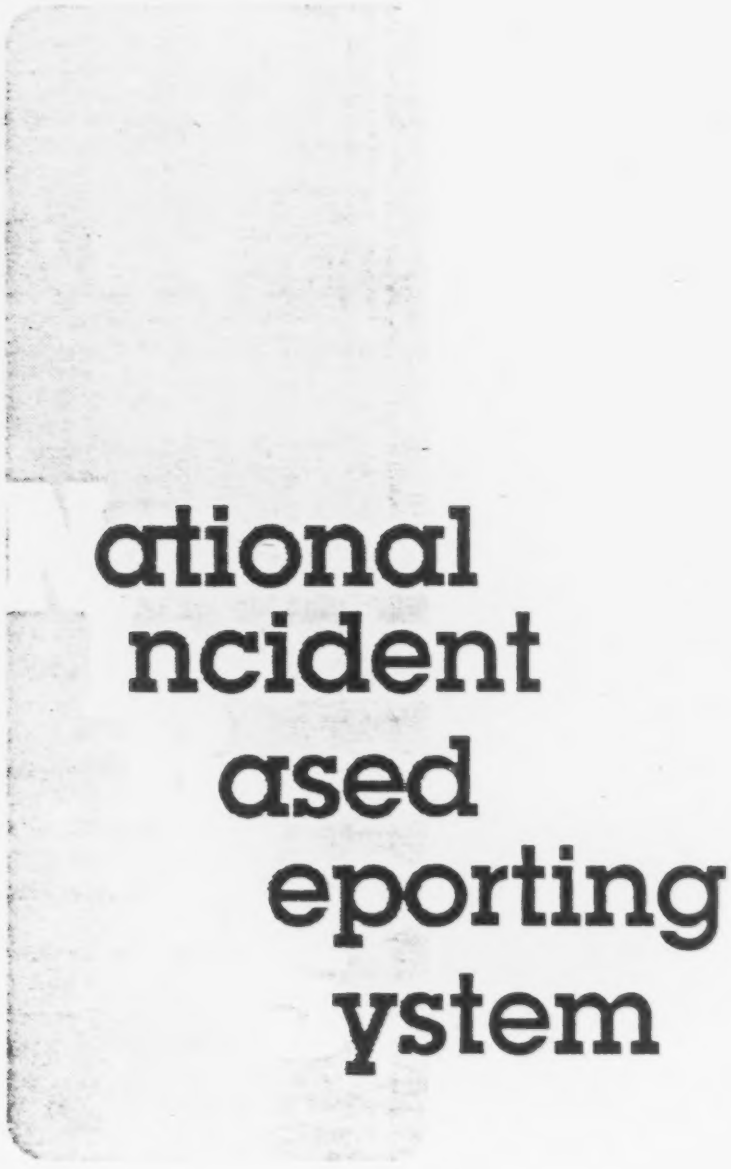
LARCENY - Larceny (theft) is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the UCR Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (MVT) - In the UCR Program, motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

REPORTING METHODS:

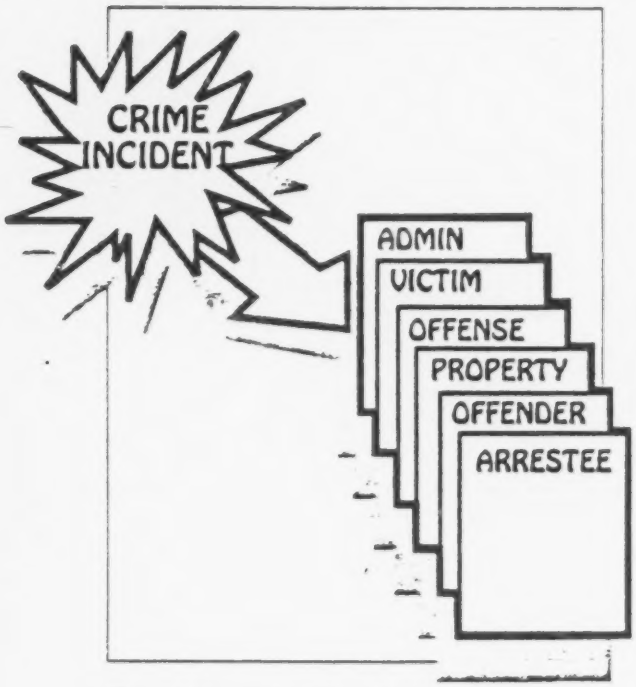
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR) is a city, county, and state law enforcement program. This Program provides a nationwide view of crime based on the submission of statistics by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The crime data are submitted either to a state UCR Program or directly to the national UCR Program which is administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation



What is Incident-Based Reporting?

Incident-Based Reporting, or IBR, is generally perceived to view a crime and all its components as an "incident." The facts that are created as a result of that incident are then recorded and preserved. In order to obtain important data, the facts of the incident are then organized into specific categories or segments.



The vehicle used to collect these facts are known as "data elements." The data elements, given proper data values (much like answers given to questions) will then provide vital information about crime and its involvement with victims, offenders, property, arrestees, etc.

History

In the 1920's, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) envisioned the need for statistics on crime in our nation. The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP developed and initiated the voluntary national data collection effort.

Congressional Mandate

In 1930, the United States Congress authorized the Attorney General, who designated the FBI, to begin collecting data on certain offenses reported to the police and to manage the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. UCR has, essentially, remained unchanged since that time!

21st Century

In the late 1970's, the law enforcement community called for a thorough evaluative study of UCR with the objective of recommending a revised UCR Program to meet law enforcement needs into the 21st century.

NIBRS

With the assistance and guidance of the IACP, the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) and state-level UCR Programs, the FBI enhanced the UCR Program and gave birth to the National Incident-Based Reporting System or NIBRS. Thus, the 1980's mark the beginning of a new era in the collection and use of crime statistics.

Given the proper data, collected over a period of time, certain benefits can be realized. These benefits are seen in the way crime data are used. As an example, from an operational standpoint, NIBRS information can be analyzed to determine what type of crime is being committed during what hours; at specific locations; the type of criminal activity involved with specific victims. Utilizing these data, patrol operations can then be applied in a more efficient and timely manner.

Other examples of NIBRS data applications are:

- Assist in agency planning
- Forecasting crime occurrences
- Early detection of crime trends
- Greater focus and identification of victim groups
- Assist in the establishment of Modus Operandi records
- Easy identification of weapons in crime
- Depth and breadth of drug/alcohol involvement with crime
- Assist in research for development of future technology
- Assist in reevaluation of recordkeeping systems

Offenses Reported

Unlike the current, or summary UCR system that collects only the eight Part I crimes, NIBRS will collect 22 crime categories:

1 Arson
2 Assault
3 Bribery
4 Burglary
5 Counterfeiting
6 Destruction of Property
7 Drug Offenses
8 Embezzlement
9 Extortion
10 Fraud
11 Gambling
12 Homicide
13 Kidnaping
14 Larceny
15 Motor Vehicle Theft
16 Pornography
17 Prostitution
18 Robbery
19 Sex Offenses Forcible
20 Sex Offenses Nonforcible
21 Stolen Property
22 Weapons Violation

Data Elements

There are 52 data elements utilized in NIBRS to collect information about these crimes. Some of these elements are:

- Alcohol/Drug Influence
- Specific Location of the Crime
- Type of Criminal Activity Involved
- Type of Weapon Used
- Type of Victims
- Relationship of Victim to Offender
- Residency of Victims and Arrestees
- Description of Property and their Values

Advisory Policy Board

On August 1, 1988, final approval was granted by the Attorney General of the United States and the Director of the FBI, establishing an Advisory Policy Board for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The purpose of the Board is to assist in providing guidance and direction to the FBI in its operation, management, and policy setting aspects of the UCR Program.

Members of the Board were chosen with recommendations of the IACP, the NSA, the National Academy, and the FBI.

Your Policy Board members are:

Mr. James Borowski,
Denver, Colo.

Sheriff
Johnny Mack Brown
Greenville, S.Car.

Chief Lee Brown
Houston, Tex.

Chief William T. Burke
Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Thomas Darmody
Forked River, N. Jer.

Chief Patrick Fitzsimons
Seattle, Wash.

Commissioner
Lester Forst
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Chief Daryl Gates
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Chief Carl Stokes
Columbia, S.Car.

Sheriff Patrick Sullivan
Littleton, Colo.

Commissioner
Benjamin Ward
New York, N.Y.

FBI Uniform Crime Reports

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UCR PROGRAM
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The publication of this report is supported by
Cooperative Agreement #91-BJ-CX-KO29
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THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

BRUCE SUNDLUN
Governor

OFFICE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION

This Report was prepared mutually by the:
Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), and
Rhode Island State Police (Uniform Crime Reporting Center)

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